

Wilson U M
20 Jan 06

THE NAPA

Vol. XLIV] No. 39 — E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,

Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

First Fall Showing of Rich Furs.

Our handsome Fur Section now presents a magnificent display of beautiful garments. A notable feature of our showing is prices, reasonableness due to the fact that our purchasing arrangements were made in advance of the extraordinary rise in Furs last spring, and now we want to expose our unique position of superiority and readiness to supply your wants in a better way than ever before. A few of the many are here mentioned.

MUFFS.

Alaska and Columbia Sable, Natural Lynx, Sable Fox, Sable Rat, White Fox, Austrean Sable and Black and White Thibet.

COATS.

Ladies' Electric Seal, Natural Rat, Bokharan, and Persian Lamb.

RUFFS.

Alaska, Hudson's Bay, Labrador and Columbia Sable, Natural Lynx, Sable Fox, Black Rich Seal and Sable, Austrian Sable, White Fox, German Otter, Marmot Mink, Black and White Thibet.

COATS.

Men's Natural and Colored Wombat, Buffalo, Moscow Lamb, and Coon.

Children's Furs in Ruffs, Muffs, Caps, and Coats.

THE NEW COATS

for Ladies', Misses', and Children are Here.

Fashion has been discrete in her decision regarding the

WAR IS ENDED

The peace treaty between Russia and Japan was signed at 3:50 Tuesday afternoon, at Portsmouth, after which all shook hands and expressed the hope that peace would be lasting.

THE TREATY.

The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty the emperor and autocrat of all Russians and his majesty the emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with all full powers which were found to be in form and have come to agreement on treaty of peace and arranged as follows.

Article 1 stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan respectively.

Article 2—His majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military, and economical points of view of Japan in the Empire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same statute as the subjects of other countries.

Article 3—It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops, both countries being concerned in this evacuation their situations being absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article 4—The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5—The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike to all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 6—The Manchurian Railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouangtchongtse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia's keeping her branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch line which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated ground.

Article 7—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouangtchongtse.

Article 8—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian Railway shall be worked, with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article 9—Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin Island as far north as the 50° degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays La Perouse and Tartary.

This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin Island, and stipulates that Russian

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styles which are booked to dominate the season. The new arrivals this week of Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats are of beauty and elegance.

Children's and Misses' Coats.

Sizes 24 to 45 in Beaver Kersey with plaid back, and Tweeds with and without small capes. Button and Fancy Piping in colors of New Blue, Fawn, Grey and Tweed effects, etc., and full lengths.

Ladies' 3-4 and 7-8 Length Coats.

In Black, Beaver, Kersey and Cheviot, also an array of Tweeds with and without collars, full length and waist pleats, stitching, with strap, braid and button trimming. Inspection invited to the Cloak Department.

DRESS GOODS.

Three weeks ago we announced with pleasure the opening of our New Dress Goods for fall. Since then we have found it necessary to repeat on some of the new lines. The public generally have realized that the newest weaves colors and qualities are here being shown at this Popular Store. Being agents for the Famous Priestley Fabrics places us in advance in regard to exclusive weaves, etc., etc. These goods are known the world over for their richness of beauty and elegance. Our Dress Goods Department is now in fall array and we extend a welcome for inspection and comparison.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Threshers Attention!

STEAM COAL

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

Fall Term Opens Sept. 5th.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS

is obtained through a practical business
training at the

**Frontenac
Business College**

KINGSTON, ONT.

Thorough courses in accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, &c. Good Situations await our graduates. Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
President Principal.
Barrie and Clergy Sts.

D. R. C. C. NASH,

Dentist, Bath, Ont.

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto University.

ODESSA—Tuesdays, at Dominion Hotel.

STELLA—Thursdays, at J. Miller's residence.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your
trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

SEASON OF 1905.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE—Prinny's Cove at 5.30 a.m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m. for Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton at 4.30 p.m. for down the bay.

This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

Gas and Gasolene stoves

MADOLE & WILSON.

lin Island, and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have a right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article 11.—Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the Sea of Japan the Sea of Okhotsk and the Beiring Sea.

Article 12.—The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor, with slight modifications in details, and with a most-favored-nation clause.

Article 13.—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to return their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 14.—This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages—English and French, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation, the French document to be final evidence.

Article 15.—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within 50 days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratifications of the treaty.

The additional articles are agreed to as follows:

Article 1.—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within 18 months from the signing of the treaty beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the 18 months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railway 15 soldiers per kilometre.

Article 2.—The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin Island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limitographic commission.

YARKER.

The Excursion held under the auspices of the Sunday School of St. Anthony's Church Yarker was a success, being favored by good weather. A short service and organ recital was held in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, by the kindred of the Rev. Canon Starr, and Canon Grout welcomed the excursionist in his own agreeable and pleasant manner.

A quaint Epitaph in an English Church yard;

"Here lies, in a horizontal position, the outside case of Thomas, clock and watch maker, who departed this life wound up in hope of being taken in hand by his Maker and of being thoroughly cleaned, repaired and set going in the world to come."

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co. LIMITED.

ROCHESTER AND 1000 ISLANDS

STR. NORTH KING leaves Deseronto on Sundays at 4.45 a.m. for Picton and 1000 Islands, calling at Gananoque and Alexandria Bay.

Returning leaves at 9.35 for Rochester, N. Y.

BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE

STR. ALETHA leaves Deseronto at 7.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for Picton and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports. Returning leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.30 p.m. for Belleville.

Tickets and full information from

E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
Traffic Manager, Agent,
Kingston. Napanee.

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and bath, all books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time, at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

Shears, colters, and shoes for several kinds of plows always in stock at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Montreal Herald.

John D. Rockefeller says he has never taken a drink in his life. And look at him to-day! He eat, has no hair, and everybody's talking about him.

Marriage Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

—and—

Wedding Rings

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLERY STORE

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1905

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council met in regular session Monday evening Mayor Lowry in the chair.

Councillors present—Williams, Graham

Simpson, Kimmery and Normile.

Minutes of last regular session read and

confirmed.

A communication was read from Mr. Alf Knight in reference to the taxes on the property formerly occupied by Mair Bros. as a machine shop. This property belongs to the Cartwright estate, and Mr. Knight, as agent, objected to the taxes being returned against the property as there was loose property enough on the premises to satisfy the claim for taxes. Referred to the solicitor to get a report as to what action the council should take.

A communication was read from Mr. Alf Knight complaining that water found its way into the cellars of the property known as the Leonard block and he was of the opinion that it was caused by defective drainage on Dundas street. Referred to Street Committee to report.

A communication was read from W. H. Bradt, Coleborne, asking for a situation as electrician, in the electric light plant when completed. Filed.

Miss M. Shirley appeared before the council and asked for information in reference to a communication which she had received, signed by the Town Clerk. Mayor Lowry explained that he, together with the town solicitor, had caused letters to be sent to the mortgagees of the Napanee Electric Light Co. asking whether they would be willing to sell such portions of the old plant as might be useful to the town in the building of the new lighting system. The council had not authorized the sending of these letters, although the Mayor had spoken to several of the councillors concerning them.

The treasurer's regular two monthly statements were presented, read by the Clerk, and adopted.

The Street Committee recommended as follows: 1—That the request of M. S. Madole for plant walk be granted. 2—That no action at present be taken in reference to the petition of Fred Perry for a granolithic walk in front of Anderson's meat market. 3—That \$2.50 be paid Chas. Plumley in full of account for digging ditch. Adopted.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee recommended that six pairs of rubber boots be purchased for the use of the fire brigade Adopted.

The Fire Water and Light Committee also reported as follows: recommending the acceptance of the following tenders, provided they are prepared to sign contracts satisfactory to the electrical engineer, Mr. Kelso, and the solicitor: Chalmers, Bullock Co., 2 generators, \$5,480; R. E. I. Pringle 25 arc light capacity equipments, 2 transformers and regulators, \$1,475. Adopted.

The Town Property Committee reported that the roof of the town hall was in a bad condition and recommended that it be shingled. Laid on the table.

Councillor Normile introduced a by-law, authorizing the lease of land at the G.T.R. station, the erection of weigh scales thereon, and the fixing of a tariff of fees therefor. The estimated cost is not to exceed \$300, and the fees charged will be 10c per hog, horse or other animal and 15c for every other draft. After the by-law had been given the third reading and was ready for the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk, the Mayor refused to sign.

Nine tenders for the \$35,000 debentures offered for sale, by the town were opened

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
303-3m Napanee.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Daven, Adolphustown, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. E. J. Cummings, Toronto.

Mr. Isaac Brisco spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Miss Martha Kent has returned to Buffalo, after a pleasant visit with her parents in Napanee.

Mr. Bert Shibley, Winnipeg, Man., is renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. D. L. Hill entertained on Tuesday afternoon in honor of his guest, Miss Archer, returned missionary from Japan.

Rev. Nelson Ellsworth, Fairbairn, Minn. is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Wagar.

Mrs. J. G. Fennell leaves to-day to spend a couple of weeks with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. J. N. Osborne spent a few days this week in Bath.

Mr. Wright, of Watertown, visited in town a couple of days this week.

Harry Orr was renewing acquaintances in town Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. Carson, of Governeur, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. John Carson, this week.

Mr. James A. Ferguson, of the King Edward Barber Shop, spent a few days this week in Toronto buying new fixtures and large mirrors for the side walls of his shop.

A TREAT.

A Lawn Social, Bazaar and Dance, in aid of St. Paul's church, Sandhurst, will be held in Town Hall, Conway, Thursday, September 14th, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 35c, including Refreshments.

Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick is spending the week in town.

Mrs. Ira D. Clarke is visiting friends at Marlbank.

Mrs. James Fralick returned this week from a visit with friends in Rochester and Janetville, N. Y.

Mrs. W. A. Bellhouse and daughters returned on Monday from their summer home, at Stella.

Mr. J. S. Hulett is in Toronto in charge of the exhibit of the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co. in the Manufacturers' Building at the fair.

Miss Sara Vanalstine left last week for New York where she will enter an hospital as nurse-in-training.

Rev. R. S. Forneri, Kingston, spent last week with friends at Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. J. R. Dafoe and Miss Edith Dafoe spent last week in Toronto.

Mrs. John Lowry spent a few days this

PICKLING

When you make Pickles you want them good. Buy your Spices from us and you are sure to have good Pickles.

We have taken great care in sorting out our stock and everything is Good and Fresh.

Try our Baking Powder.

J. P. LAWRASON & CO.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Making Pickles and Catsup

MORTGAGE SALE.

The best results are obtained by using only a superior quality of Vinegar and Spices. You get the pure article at The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

On account of the illness of the pastor, Rev. Conn, no services were held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Mr. J. Miller and gentlemen friend from Brookville spent Sunday and Monday in town the guest of Miss Pearl VanAlstyne.

All Saints Church, Toronto, was the scene of a very pleasant event, Tuesday, Sept. 5th, when Miss Josie Maud Miller Davy, a former Napanee young lady, was married to Mr. Horace William Bourne. Her many friends in Napanee extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gallagher, of Wilton, went to Toronto to visit the fair, Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Morden, Philadelphia, after spending the summer with friends in Napanee and Picton, left for home Thursday.

Mr. A. S. Higgins, New York, is spending the week fishing at Beaver Lake. While in town Mr. Higgins was the guest of Mr. F. Burrows.

The Misses Kimmery are spending a week at the Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hooper are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. Wm. Bennett has secured a position with the T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

Mr. Irvine Vanalstine is spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. Shane, Westport, spent Wednesday and Thursday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Moore spent a couple of days in Toronto this week.

Miss Mary Nolan spent a few days last week in Deseronto.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which Mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Peter F. Carscallen, Public Auctioneer, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth in the County of Lennox and Addington, on WEDNESDAY THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, namely:—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Tamworth in the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of part of Lot Number Five in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Sheffield aforesaid, which said part of said lot is more fully and definitely described and may be known as Village Lots Numbers Eight and Nine in Block "Q" in the Village of Tamworth as shown on the map or plan of said Village prepared by A. R. Davis, P.L.S. dated the 9th of April, 1889 filed in the Registry Office for the County of Lennox and Addington. Except and reserving there out and there from the South forty-nine feet thereof now owned by Mrs. Adelaide Taylor.

The following improvements are said to be erected on the said property:—

A two story Frame, shingle roofed building 40 x 48, 18 x 22 and 18 x 35, occupied as a dwelling.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitors and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to

DEROCHIE & DEROCHIE, Vendor's Solicitors, or PETER F. CARSACLEN, ESQ., Auctioneer, Tamworth.

Dated at Napanee this 1st day of September, A.D. 1905.

GOLF.

The Picton Golf Club team came here on Labor Day and played the local team with the following result.

PICTON	NAPANEE
McMullen	0 Smith
McLaren	2 Rigg
Brown	1 Leonard
Gearing	0 Warner
Preston	1 Robinson
Farmer	0 D. L. Hill

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Napanee.

30-3m

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Miss Sara Vanalstine left last week for New York where she will enter an hospital as a nurse-in-training.

Rev. R. S. Forneri, Kingston, spent last week with friends at Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. J. R. Dafoe and Miss Edith Dafoe spent last week in Toronto.

Mrs. John Lowry spent a few days this week in Kingston.

PICKLING

When you make Pickles you want them good. Buy your Spices from us and you are sure to have good Pickles.

We have taken great care in sorting out our stock and everything is Good and Fresh.

Try our Baking Powder.

J. P. LAWRASON & CO.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Making Pickles and Catsup

The best results are obtained by using only superior quality of Vinegar and Spices. You get the pure article at The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

On account of the illness of the pastor, Rev. Conn, no services were held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Mr. J. Miller and gentlemen friend from Brookville spent Sunday and Monday in town the guest of Miss Pearl VanAlstyne.

All Saints Church, Toronto, was the scene of a very pleasant event, Tuesday, Sept. 5th, when Miss Josie Maud Miller Davy, a former Napanee young lady, was married to Mr. Horace William Bourne. Her many friends in Napanee extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gallagher, of Wilton, went to Toronto to visit the fair, Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Morden, Philadelphia, after spending the summer with friends in Napanee and Picton, left for home Thursday.

Mr. A. S. Higgins, New York, is spending the week fishing at Beaver Lake. While in town Mr. Higgins was the guest of Mr. F. Burrows.

The Misses Kimmerly are spending a week at the Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hooper are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. Wm. Bennett has secured a position with the T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

Mr. Irvine Vanalstine is spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. Shane, Westport, spent Wednesday and Thursday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Moore spent a couple of days in Toronto this week.

Miss Mary Nolan spent a few days last week in Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sargent spent a few days last week in Toronto.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which Mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Peter F. Carscallen, Public Auctioneer, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth in the County of Lennox and Addington, on WEDNESDAY THE 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, namely:—

All and singular the certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Tamworth in the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of part of Lot Number Five in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Sheffield aforesaid which said part of said lot is more fully and definitely described and may be known as Village Lots Numbers Eight and Nine in Block "Q" of the Village of Tamworth and part of the main road of the Village prepared by A. R. Davis, P. L. dated the 6th April, 1899 filed in the Registry Office for the County of Lennox and Addington. Except and reserving there out and there from the South forty-nine feet thereof now owned by Mrs. Adelaide Taylor.

The following improvements are said to be erected on the said property:—

A two story Frame, shingle roofed building 40 x 48, 18 x 22 and 18 x 36, occupied as a dwelling.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitors and the balance one month thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to

DEROCHE & DEROCHE,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or PETER F. CARSCALLEN, ESQ.,
Auctioneer, Tamworth.

Dated at Napanee this 1st day of September, A.D. 1905.

GOLF.

The Picton Golf Club team came here on Labor Day and played the local team with the following result.

PICTON. NAPANEE.

McMulien	0	Smith	3
McLaren	2	Riggs	1
Brown	1	Leonard	2
Gearing	0	Warner	3
Preston	1	Robinson	2
Farmer	0	D. L. Hill	3

4 14

and read. The offer of the Montreal City and Savings bank being the highest bid on motion it was accepted. They offered \$33,725.

On motion the matter of repairs to the town hall roof was referred to the Town Property Committee with power to act.

The request of W.C.T.U. for a grant of \$50, to be used in connection with the Deaconess work in the town, was granted.

ACCOUNTS.

U. M. Wilson \$81.75 in connection with mortgage on Isolation Hospital, referred to Finance Committee to report; C. C. Robinson, Toronto, \$20 for legal opinion re voting on electric light by-law, no action, not asked for by council; Chas. Pollard, pound-keeper, \$3.75, paid; Canada Rubber Co. \$2.61 washers for hose, paid; A. Vanlaven, goods for poor, \$3.50, paid; E. S. Lapum, insurance on dwelling and grocery owned by town, \$9.60, paid; Citizens' Band, \$25, paid; E. M. church stone for road at 30¢ per load, \$51, paid.

Treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$212.50.

Council adjourned.

Come and get your Wedding Ring and marriage license from F. Cheuneck, next Royal Hotel.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Highest grade goods in all these lines, Elephant white lead, dry and ready mixed paints.

MADOLE & WILSON

WILTON.

The lawn social held by the Methodist church on the lawn of Mr. Jas. Lewis last week was a decided success. About \$65 was realized.

Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D. Toronto, will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday morning, Sept 24th.

A large number from here are attending the Toronto fair. Among those who left yesterday were, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gallagher, Jas. Lewis, Geo. Simmons, Cora Storms, Damon Babcock, Clark Walker and William Forsythe.

The following left for the North West Territories yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. William Amey, Frank Ward, Freeman Mills, William Lake and Lorance Babcock.

Miss Grace Burt entertained about forty of her friends on Friday evening last.

Mrs. R. A. Whatman is confined to the house for a few days owing to an accident she met with last week, falling and spraining her knee.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Snook and little daughter, Rochester, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Snook, Trenton, spent last week visiting friends here.

Miss Eva Gallagher left on Monday to attend the Collegiate, at Napanee.

Miss Pearl Switzer was the guest of Miss Flossie Caton, Odessa, for a few days last week.

Miss Leita Davey is spending a couple of weeks visiting her uncle, Mr. A. E. Gallagher, Toronto.

M. F. Parrott, is all smiles this week, it's a boy.

A number from here intend taking in the Harrowsmith fair, on Friday.

Apple baskets, root baskets, all sizes, and market baskets, cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Hamilton Herald.

And old Linevitch will now be able for the rest of his life, to brag about the victory he would have gained over Oyama if only those peskey plenipotentiaries had not patched up a peace.

The Napanee Express

—AND—

The Weekly Globe

50c.

Till End of 1905.

week in Kingston.

Messrs. A. Embersley, D. B. Ruttan, Martin Hart, Frank Meagher, J. McFarlane, Manly DeWitte, M. E. Port, Norman Young, S. W. Schryver, Dr. McGreer, G. G. Wagat, R. Embersley, James Barnes, Abe Sager, William Finkle, O. S. Martin, Daniel Bedos, James Garratt, S. A. Wells, F. Doyle, Ira J. White, F. Chalmers, C. Taylor, E. J. Howes, T. Howes, were among those who left on the Harvester's Excursion to the west on Monday.

Mr. Shore Loynes was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Bird, of Bloomfield at that place on Monday.

Mr. F. H. Carson spent a few days in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Geo. Maybee is spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. French and two children left on Monday for Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Miss Hermine Connolly, Yarker, was the guest of Mrs. John Lowry on Friday last.

Miss Annie Mastin returned home Tuesday evening from Toronto where she has spent the past three weeks.

Miss Lulu McLanghlin, of Avonmore, was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Fitzpatrick, last week.

Mr. Neil McMillan of the J. P. Lawrason & Co., is spending the week in Toronto and other Western points.

Mr. Chas. Hambly spent last week in Toronto.

Mr. Wm. Paxton, of the Dominion Bank has been transferred to Oshawa, and left Sunday evening for that place.

Mrs. Lawson left for Winnipeg on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith left for the west on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Paul and two children, Kingston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gordon.

Mrs. F. H. Hall and child left on Monday for Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Mrs. Fred W. Shibley and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Riggs, of New York, are spending a few days with Mrs. Martha Finkle, Napanee.

W. S. Herrington made a trip to Belleville, Friday, and to Centreville, Wednesday.

Warden W. A. Martin, Moscow, spent last week in Toronto.

Miss Helen and Miss Agnes Caton, of Thorpe, were in town Wednesday.

Mr. Will Allen, Montreal, spent Sunday and Monday with his parents in town.

Miss Annie Mastin has secured a position with the Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. W. K. Pruyne, of Napanee, left for Manitoba, Wednesday. Mrs. Pruyne accompanied him to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Mills and family returned Monday from a week's cruise on the yacht Madge. Mr. Mills brought back with him a 37½ pound masko, caught by an American gentleman. This beautiful specimen will be mounted and returned to the owner.

Mr. L. E. Percy, Brantford, spent a few days last week with friends in Napanee.

Miss Clara Seely, who has been visiting Miss Susie Hunter, left for Kingston on Wednesday.

Miss Susie Hunter spent a couple of days in Belleville last week attending Foresters' High Court.

Miss Annie Wilson spent Sunday and Monday with Misses Minnie and Katie Prillie, Kingston.

Mrs. M. S. Madole is visiting friends at Niagara Falls.

Messrs. W. Coxall and Jas. Roblin spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. E. A. Rikley and Mrs. John Briggs spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. Roy Riggs, of New York, left for home Tuesday. Mrs. Riggs left for Boston and Providence Thursday.

Miss Elizabeth Grange left for Keewatin, Ont., where she will make her home.

Mr. Manson Gibson, of Vanbleek Hill, spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. Alice Gibson, Napanee, on his way to Toronto.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of

Chat H. Fletcher

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sargent spent a few days last week in Toronto.

The Archdeacon of Quebec is this week the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Jarvis, at the Rectory.

Masko baits, trowling lines, bass lines and bass hooks. We carry the largest most complete line of fishing tackle in town.

BIRTHS.

MACFARLANE—At Deseronto, on Friday, August 11, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Macfarlane, a son.

WHALEN—At Deseronto, on Saturday, August 26th, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Whelan, a son.

PROVINS—At Bay View Farm, Deseronto on Saturday, August 26, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Provins, a son.

BEDFORD-JONES—On Aug. 31st, at Belvedere, Brockville, the wife of Alban C. M. Bedford-Jones, of a daughter.

Guns, Rifles, Loaded Shells, best grade Black and Smokeless Powders, full line of Sporting goods. BOYLE & SON.

DEATHS.

LEE—At Napanee, on Saturday, September 2nd, 1905, James Lee, aged 63 years.

BUTLAND—At Deseronto, on Friday, 31st August, 1905, Fred Butland, aged 34 years and 11 months.

SPROULE—At Odessa, Tuesday, September 5th, 1905, Sidney Ford, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sproule, aged 9 months.

FENWICK—At Napanee, on Friday, Sept. 1st, 1905, Francis Edmund, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fenwick, aged 9 months.

PRESCRIPTIONS

At The Red Cross Drug Store
you get "Just What the Doctor
Orders."

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.

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The ladies of the club served tea after the game and everyone enjoyed a pleasant afternoon's outing.

Ladies Golf Club.

There will be a meeting at Mr. Donald MacNaughton's residence, Dundas St., to organize a ladies' golf club. All interested in the game are invited to attend. The meeting is called for 4 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 9th.

Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons

Fred L. Hooper. At the Medical Hall.



The STA-ZON is the latest eyeglass success. We recommend them for comfort, security, durability and neatness. We measure the defect in your vision and exactly neutralize it with lenses.

H. E. Smith

DALTON'S FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

Our Fall Stock is Complete, Everything is New and Up-to-Date.

Our Prices are Right.
Call and see for Yourself before Buying.

ALL KINDS OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE RECOVERED AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

JNO. DALTON,
Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch.

One Door East of Wilson's Shoe Store.

RELIGION OF FRIENDSHIP

The Best Religion is That Which is Doing Deeds of Kindness.

A friend of sinners.—Luke vii., 34.

The ability to make friends is the peculiar attribute of the human being. The bible might well be called the classic of friendship. From Abraham, the friend of God, to that one whose greatest honor was to be called a "friend of sinners" it glorifies the art of making friends. He who reads it without prejudice concludes that religion is but another name for friendship.

The ideal man was, above all else, an ideal friend. Even the cold hearted aristocrats of his day recognized that and flung at him the term of reproach which has since become his glory. Without making profession of being teacher, lawmaker, or leader, he was simply the friend of any, and especially of every one in need. The ultimate evidence of his love for men, the noblest sacrifice of all the ages, he chose to regard as a simple proof of friendship.

This good friend won men by his friendship. They were not persuaded by arguments or overborne by authority; but they looked into his face, and they said: "Tell us where you dwell. Abide with us." The bonds of friendship held other interests bade them leave him. No organization or cause could claim such loyalty. Long before they were conscious of any common cause that group of men was fused into one by the warmth of friendship for him.

AND FOR ONE ANOTHER.

The power that transformed the rude, dull fishermen into ardent, tactful, successful leaders of a great world influencing force was the power of friendship. They were changed because they loved him. Liked led to love and love to likeness. So to-day men become Christianly because they see in Jesus the most admirable qualities combined with the most attractive personality, such a one as they would love to call friend, whom they would travel far to know, and forsake many things to keep.

Many men are harassed over subtle definitions for the relations of the

soul of man with the unseen. They fret their brains and hearts away trying to outline charts and determine soundings of the shores where the islets of our lives are lapped by the infinite ocean of the Most High. But seeing souls know that mathematics are futile there. They express the relationship in simple terms of friendship, as did the sages long ago. The highest form of religion, on this side of it, is the soul of man seeking after ever closer friendship with the great soul that broods over all being.

The world conception of the Supreme Being has developed from that of a giant who makes worlds to the sublime thought of a heart that suffers with ours, a soul that seeks ours, a being who is man's friend, and who cannot be satisfied until all humanity is embraced in the circle of his friendship. The "grace of God" is his friendship.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

the most helpful expression of any man's religion is in simple friendship for men. He is most like God who most loves man. The best religion is that which is doing deeds of kindness, showing itself to be friendly in plain, everyday ways. It lays down its life for men not by dying but by daily living for them. By thoughtfulness, gentle consideration, practical helpfulness, by doing whatever the friend of sinners would do for men, it proves that it is born from above.

Friendliness is the simplest thing. Every man knows how to be friendly. Yet it is a sublime thing. It is the school where character loses the dross of self. It is the most potent agency in the world for its redemption. One friend is worth a dozen societies and agencies. Friendship has won more people to the good and the worth-while than all services or sermons. Nothing can a man do for his world of greater value than this—to be true friend to his fellows, to be helper and lover of men, to be entitled to be known as him of long ago, as the friend of sinners.

5. A river—Apparently the prophet is amazed at the depth of the river at this point, which reminds him of the impetuous rush of a mountain torrent.

6. Hast thou seen this—Hast thou observed the rapid miraculous increase in the volume of the waters?

Caused me to return to the bank of the river—from the deeper water into which, following his guide, the prophet had waded as far as was possible, until the stream became a river that could not be passed through."

7. Upon the bank of the river—The same bank from which they had started to wade into the stream. The remarkable fertility on the bank had sprung into being as suddenly and miraculously as the waters had increased in volume. In this fact lies the point of the vision.

8. At this point the interpretation of the vision begins. It tells us concerning the course of the waters and the effects which they produced. These corresponded to the twofold direction of the prophet's observation.

Arabah—The whole valley of the Jordan, extending even beyond the Dead Sea, is geographically designated by this term. We are to think however, of that portion of the Ghor just north of the Dead Sea.

ON NEWMARKET HEATH

ENGLAND'S AUTOCRATIC JOCKEY CLUB.

Can Virtually Bar Every Race Course Against a Man.

There is not a more widely influential or autocratic corporation on earth than the Jockey Club, which may be said to rule horse-racing all over the world. It is, as most people know, within the powers of the club to put an end to the racing career of a horse-owner, trainer, jockey, or anyone else connected with the sport by warning him "off the Heath"—which means Newmarket Heath—thereby making him a "marked man" in the sporting world and virtually barring every race course against him. And this can be done without assigning a reason; and the offender has no chance of appeal, since there is no higher authority than that which has condemned him.

But there are other penalties than this to meet possible offences against "the morality of the turf," and quite an elaborate system of forfeits exists. Tacitly every "sport" who engages in horse-racing admits his liability to the fines, penalties, and forfeits which the Jockey Club or the stewards of "local" meetings may at any time

THINK FIT TO INFILCT.

Defiance is almost unknown, and if persisted in would doubtless entail the extreme penalty of Turf law. Every race-horse owner, trainer, and jockey is, therefore, more or less under the governance of the club, which has assumed especially large powers for dealing with jockeys, whose licenses to ride may be cancelled or suspended for almost any length of time at the discretion of the stewards.

The stewards of all "local" race-meetings, too, have temporary jurisdiction over owners, trainers, jockeys, and others on their own courses and are empowered to inflict fines to any amount not exceeding £50. Any offence which could not be adequately punished by a fine to the full amount would be reported to, and dealt with by the Jockey Club, which would indeed, probably inquire into the facts of any offence whatsoever, though it is not actually supposed to take cognizance of small offences dealt with by the stewards of the meetings. Fines are but rarely, however, imposed for real offences, for the reason that it is deemed necessary for everyone connected with the stables to be absolutely above suspicion, and where an actual offence against the laws or morality of the turf is committed more condign punishment than a mere fine is generally inflicted.

ALL SORTS OF OFFENCES

are punished. For instance, an owner pays an entrance fee of \$50 for each of his candidates for the Derby, and he is at liberty to scratch them any time before the race. If he scratches a candidate before a certain date he recovers £45 of the entrance fee, but after that date only £25 is returned to him, the balance being held as a penalty for his procrastination.

The object of these fines is to deter owners entering improbable runners and complicating the arrangements and confusing the betting at the last moment by wholesale scratchings.

Even despite these penalties, owners often enter three or four horses for a race without any intention of running more than one; the idea being to start only the horse which trains fittest up to the last moment.

Then, it is the fancy of some owners to race under assumed names.

HEALTH

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

The term rheumatism has been, and is even yet, so loosely employed not only by the general public, but by physicians themselves, that it is impossible to determine just what is meant by it.

Almost any painful affection of the muscles or joints, whether acute or chronic, is popularly termed rheumatism. Certainly two or three distinct diseases, and perhaps more, are thus confused, but there seems to be one painful affection of muscles and joints, chronic in character and not producing distortion of the limbs, which is distinct from the other rheumatic troubles, and which is called chronic rheumatism.

The trouble may come on after one or several previous attacks of acute inflammatory rheumatism, the last of these never entirely disappearing. More or less pain, stiffness and swelling persist in one or more of the joints, or the disease may come gradually without any preceding acute attack. This is the more common way.

A tendency to suffer from this form of rheumatism seems not infrequently to be inherited, for it is seen to run in families. Exposure to cold and wet is a common cause of the disease. Only one, or at most two or three joints are usually affected, and the changes in these are not very noticeable. The chief symptoms are pain, especially on attempted motion, and stiffness of the joint. Pressure, particularly at certain points, also causes pain. Sometimes manipulation of the joint will give rise to a grating noise or crackling. There may be some swelling of the affected joint, but this is seldom very marked, and it is sometimes only simulated by a wasting of the surrounding muscles.

If proper treatment is not prompt and persistent there is danger of fibrous adhesions forming which result in a permanently stiffened joint, or one which can be loosened only by an operation of more or less gravity.

A strange peculiarity of chronic rheumatism in its early stages before adhesions have formed, is that although pain is at first increased by motion, both pain and stiffness may be made to disappear by persistent and methodical movements of the joint. This indicates one of the best modes of treatment, namely, massage and passive motion.

Sometimes much relief is obtained by exposing the joint to a very high temperature in an apparatus devised for the purpose. Hot baths, electricity, blistering and painting with iodin are also of value. Drugs are of limited service in most cases. Residence in a warm, dry climate is often curative.—Youth's Companion.

HEALTH LAWS WE BREAK.

It is rather curious that many of the ills which make life a wretched affair are caused by our own daily actions. Sitting on chairs, for instance, is "the cause of nearly all our evils in regard to the spine," according to Dr. Noble Smith, a surgeon of repute. It would surprise the layman to know how many men, women, and children who pass muster in the street or the dancing-room suffer from deformity of the spine. They are the surgeon's best customers. And if Dr. Smith is right, we ought to abolish chairs and introduce the ancient fashion of reclining on mats.

Dr. Gowers, one of the greatest authorities on diseases of the nervous system brings another charge

Jews, mostly from the ruling classes of Jerusalem, was granted much freedom and a large measure of self-government by the Babylonian monarch, and continued to cherish a passionate interest in the affairs of its native land. Its members confidently expected that in some way they would shortly be restored to their old place of power and authority at the head of the Jewish nation at Jerusalem. False prophets, such as those who opposed Jeremiah in Jerusalem, fostered this delusive hope, and hence Ezekiel, the true prophet of Jehovah, whose message did not promise immediate restoration, was from the beginning of his ministry unpopular with his people. His work extended over a period of not less than twenty-two years, approximately 592-570 B. C. Concerning the book of Ezekiel it may be said that this book is one of those generally admitted by a large majority of the best scholars to have come down to us in essentially the form in which it left the hand of its author. Neither the unity nor the authenticity of Ezekiel has ever been seriously questioned. His writings on the whole may be said to be lacking in breadth and sympathy and evangelical freedom; nevertheless, his teaching in regard to the value of the individual soul, of repentance and the need of a new heart, and his representation of God as merciful and eager to forgive, furnish some of the finest passages to be found in the pages of prophecy.

Verse 1.—The vision contained in verses 1-12 of this chapter is closely connected with what precedes. The prophet has shown by a variety of different representations the blessed results to Israel of Jehovah's reoccupying his temple. The kingdom of God now presented under the form of a spiritual house with the living God himself for the glorious inhabitant, and a royal priesthood for its ministering servants, is to be not of a restrictive but of an expansive character, and its influence for good is to flow forth with healthful and restorative energy from the sanctuary, investing with freshness of life and beauty the waste and desert places of the earth.

He brought me back.—The guide first mentioned in 40, 3; "a man, whose appearance was like the appearance of brass, with a line of flax in his hand, and a measuring reed." This guide had previously shown to the prophet other parts of the temple (comp. visions recorded in chapters 40-16). The prophet apparently had tarried in the outer court of the temple, and is now brought back by his guide, who desires to reveal unto him a new vision.

The door of the house.—The eastern door of the temple. The temple faced eastward, and consequently the court in which stood the altar was in front of the door to the east.

Out from under the threshold—from the right side of the house, as one passed out of the door eastward, and consequently on the south of the altar.

2. Brought me out.—Out of the court of the temple because in the court, surrounded with buildings and walls, the prophet could not see the further course of the waters.

By the way of the gate northward—Through the north gate and around to the closed eastern gate opposite the door of the temple from which they started. Here the prophet beheld the stream emerge into the open at the south side of the gate.

Ran out—Literally, trickled forth, the stream being comparatively small at first, the waters increasing rapidly, however, in depth and breadth.

The right side—Facing eastward with the gate behind, hence, the south side of the gate.

3. Measured—again—again—The point of the vision is the rapid increase in the depth of the waters on the one hand, and the remarkable effect of the waters on the other, as shown in subsequent verses.

direction of the prophet's observation. Arabah—The whole valley of the Jordan, extending even beyond the Dead Sea, is geographically designated by this term. We are to think however, of that portion of the Ghor just north of the Dead Sea.

Into the sea—The Dead Sea.

Healed—Changed from salt water to fresh, with the result mentioned in the next verse.

9. A very great multitude of fish—The Dead Sea, now entirely destitute of life, shall swarm with an abundance of fish, and the waters of the sea shall be healed, and everything shall live whithersoever the river cometh.

10. En-gedi—To be identified with the modern Ain Jidy, "kid's well," on the middle west shore of the Dead Sea.

En-glaim—This latter place has not yet been identified.

The great sea—The Mediterranean.

11. Marshes . . . given up to salt—The only boon which the otherwise harmful salt wastes and waters have furnished, that is, the salt supply itself, shall be preserved in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of all.

12. In this verse that of which the prophet obtained at first only a general view (comp. verse 7) is more fully pointed out to him in detail as the conclusion of the whole section. Viewed forward or backward, from the banks or from the midst of the stream, the waters are waters of life, sustaining life and producing fruit, and this life and this fruit in turn shall be productive of more life, for the fruit thereof shall be for food, and the leaf thereof for healing.

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET.

The Upkeep of Army and Navy Is a Big One.

"What it costs to run a great nation," might well have been the title of a little Parliamentary paper, within whose unromantic looking pages is given an account of John Bull's revenue and expenditure for the last fiscal year.

Altogether the cost of carrying on the State affairs of the United Kingdom amounted to the great sum of £151,769,000 to meet which revenue was raised to the amount of £153,707,000, leaving a comfortable surplus of £1,938,000.

A large proportion of the total expenditure—no less than £66,270,000—went to the up-keep of the Navy and Army. Of this amount £36,830,000 was spent on the Navy and £29,440,000 on the army.

The cost of dispensing justice is heavy. Salaries at the Courts of Justice amounted to the immense sum of £1,000, pensions for judicial services £49,000, the Supreme Court of Judicature £311,000, and "miscellaneous legal expenses" another £50,000.

Prisons in England absorbed £245,000, and the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum £34,000.

The charges for education are made up principally as follows:—England and Wales £12,022,000 Scotland 1,732,000 Ireland 1,387,000

In addition £52,000 was spent upon scientific investigation in the United Kingdom, and £151,000 upon universities and colleges in Great Britain and intermediate education in Wales.

There is one entry under expenditure which perhaps reveals better than any other the magnitude of the State's business. It is that for "stationary and printing." Just over three-quarters of a million pounds was expended on this alone during the past year.

Dugan—"Th' pa-papers had a sthory yesterdah that I'd been killed by a premachoor blast." Hogan—"An' ye wasn't?" Dugan—"No, twasn't me. But I'd be in a foine mess now if I was one th' believed all he read in th' pa-papers, wouldn't I?"

or four horses for a race without any intention of running more than one; the idea being to start only the horse which trains fittest up to the last moment.

Then, it is the fancy of some owners to race under assumed names. The Jockey Club does not forbid this, but imposes a fine of £20 on those who claim the privilege, and, of course, at the same time the owners' real names are always known to the authorities. Later on, when one or two stylish things have been pulled off and the owners have worn out their modesty, they, perhaps, feel they would like to be known in their own names as the possessors of some good horse and as patrons of the report of kings, and, therefore register themselves in their patronymics. The Jockey Club does not forbid this; it rather favors it, indeed, for it immediately

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Jews, mostly from the ruling classes of Jerusalem, was granted much freedom and a large measure of self-government by the Babylonian monarch, and continued to cherish a passionate interest in the affairs of its native land. Its members confidently expected that in some way they would shortly be restored to their old place of power and authority at the head of the Jewish nation at Jerusalem. False prophets, such as those who opposed Jeremiah in Jerusalem, fostered this delusive hope, and hence Ezekiel, the true prophet of Jehovah, whose message did not promise immediate restoration, was from the beginning of his ministry unpopular with his people. His work extended over a period of not less than twenty-two years, approximately 592-570 B. C. Concerning the book of Ezekiel it may be said that this book is one of those generally admitted by a large majority of the best scholars to have come down to us in essentially the form in which it left the hand of its author. Neither the unity nor the authenticity of Ezekiel has ever been seriously questioned. His writings on the whole may be said to be lacking in breadth and sympathy and evangelical freedom; nevertheless, his teaching in regard to the value of the individual soul, of repentance and the need of a new heart, and his representation of God as merciful and eager to forgive, furnish some of the finest passages to be found in the pages of prophecy.

Verse 1.—The vision contained in verses 1-12 of this chapter is closely connected with what precedes. The prophet has shown by a variety of different representations the blessed results to Israel of Jehovah's reoccupying his temple. The kingdom of God now presented under the form of a spiritual house with the living God himself for the glorious inhabitant, and a royal priesthood for its ministering service, is to be not of a restrictive but of an expansive character, and its influence for good is to flow forth with healthful and restorative energy from the sanctuary, investing with freshness of life and beauty the waste and desert places of the earth.

He brought me back.—The guide first mentioned in 40, 3, "a man, whose appearance was like the appearance of brass, with a line of flax in his hand, and a measuring reed." This guide had previously shown to the prophet other parts of the temple (compare visions recorded in chapters 10-16). The prophet apparently had tarried in the outer court of the temple, and is now brought back by his guide, who directs to reveal unto him a new vision.

The door of the house.—The eastern door of the temple. The temple interior is stately, and consequently the eastern door which stood the altar was in front of the door to the east.

Out from under the threshold—from the right side of the house, as one passed out of the door eastward, and consequently on the south of the altar.

2. Precept me out—Out of the court of the temple because in the court is crowded with buildings and walls, the prophet could not see the further course of the waters.

By the way of the gate northward—through the north gate and around to the closed eastern gate opposite the door of the temple from which they started. Here the prophet behelds the stream emerge into the open at the south side of the gate.

Ran out—literally, trickled forth, the stream being comparatively small at first, the waters increasing rapidly, however, in depth and breadth.

The right side—Facing eastward with the gate behind, hence, the south side of the gate.

3. Measured—again—again—The point of the vision is the rapid increase in the depth of the waters on the one hand, and the remarkable effect of the waters on the other, as shown in subsequent verses.

direction of the prophet's observation. Arabah—The whole valley of the Jordan, extending even beyond the Dead Sea, is geographically designated by this term. We are to think however, of that portion of the Ghor just north of the Dead Sea.

Into the sea—The Dead Sea.

Healed—Changed from salt water to fresh, with the result mentioned in the next verse.

9. A very great multitude of fish—The Dead Sea, now entirely destitute of life, shall swarm with an abundance of fish, and the waters of the sea shall be healed, and everything shall live whithersoever the river cometh.

10. En-gedi—To be identified with the modern Ain Jidy, "kid's well," on the middle west shore of the Dead Sea.

En-glaim—This latter place has not yet been identified.

The great sea—The Mediterranean.

11. Marshes . . . given up to salt—The only boon which the otherwise harmful salt wastes and waters have furnished, that is, the salt supply itself, shall be preserved in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of all.

12. In this verse that of which the prophet obtained at first only a general view (comp. verse 7) is more fully pointed out to him in detail as the conclusion of the whole section. Viewed forward or backward, from the banks or from the midst of the stream, the waters are waters of life, sustaining life and producing fruit, and this life and this fruit in turn shall be productive of more life, for the fruit thereof shall be for food, and the leaf thereof for healing.

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET.

The Upkeep of Army and Navy Is a Big One.

"What it costs to run a great nation," might well have been the title of a little Parliamentary paper, within whose unromantic looking pages is given an account of John Bull's revenue and expenditure for the last fiscal year.

Altogether the cost of carrying on the State affairs of the United Kingdom amounted to the great sum of £151,769,000 to meet which revenue was raised to the amount of £153,707,000, leaving a comfortable surplus of £1,938,000.

A large proportion of the total expenditure—no less than £66,270,000—went to the up-keep of the Navy and Army. Of this amount £36,830,000 was spent on the Navy and £29,410,000 on the army.

The cost of dispensing justice is heavy. Salaries at the Courts of Justice amounted to the immense sum of £14,000, pensions for judicial services £49,000, the Supreme Court of Judicature £311,000, and "miscellaneous legal expenses" another £50,000.

Prisons in England absorbed £245,000, and the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum £31,000.

The charges for education are made up principally as follows:—

England and Wales £12,022,000
Scotland 1,732,000

Ireland 1,387,000

In addition £52,000 was spent upon scientific investigation in the United Kingdom, and £151,000 upon universities and colleges in Great Britain and intermediate education in Wales.

There is one entry under expenditure which perhaps reveals better than any other the magnitude of the State's business. It is that for "stationary and printing." Just over three-quarters of a million pounds was expended on this alone during the past year.

Dugan—"Th' pa-papers had a sthory yesterday that I'd been killed by a premachoor blast." Hogan—"An' ye wasn't?" Dugan—"No, it wasn't me. But I'd be in a foine mess now if I was one th' believed all he read in th' pa-papers, wouldn't I?"

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Then, it is the fancy of some owners to race under assumed names. The Jockey Club does not forbid this, but imposes a fine of £30 on those who claim the privilege, and, of course, at the same time the owners' real names are always known to the authorities. Later on, when one or two stylish things have been pulled off and the owners have worn out their modesty, they, perhaps, feel they would like to be known in their own names as the possessors of some good horse and as patrons of the report of kings, and, therefore register themselves in their patronymics. The Jockey Club does not forbid this—it rather favors it, indeed, for it immediately

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A MYSTERY EXPLAINED

WHY THE JAPS ARE SUCH SPLENDID SOLDIERS.

Every Male Child Born in the Samurai Class Was Dedicated to War From Birth.

To ninety-nine people out of a hundred, said a gentleman who has spent half a lifetime in Japan, it is the greatest of mysteries how the Japanese, a nation of gentle, amiable people, with a passion for kite-flying and flower-growing, should all at once have taken rank among the finest fighters the world has ever known; but to anyone who has lived among the Mikado's subjects it is the most natural and expected of things.

As a matter of fact, for many a long century Japan has bred generation after generation of soldiers such as Europe could scarcely match at the best; and it is only the lack of opportunity that has prevented her from showing to the world, until quite recent years, what she could do in war.

Long before the days of the Crusades Japan counted her knightly warriors in tens of thousands—an entire section of her people was indeed set apart for the purposes of fighting and nothing else, and spent their lives, almost from the cradle to the grave, in perfecting themselves in all soldierly arts. These were the Samurai, or military knights, a large and important class of the population, occupying a position between the nobles on one hand and the people on the other, and their lives were regulated by a rigid code of honor, which was to them a religion,

KNOWN AS BUSHIDO.

Every male child born in this class was dedicated to war from his birth, the lust of fighting was in his blood and he imbibed soldierly qualities with his mother's milk. The first words he was taught to lisp were of devotion to his country and Sovereign; his toys were mimic weapons of war; and his first lessons were in their use and in the practice of courage, self-denial, and all the qualities of a warrior. At his mother's knee he learned that the greatest glory life could hold for him, was to sacrifice it for his country, and that death, in the most horrible form, was far preferable to the least stain of dishonor.

This was the creed in which every son of the Samurai was cradled for hundreds of years—in fact, down to a generation ago; and to him for his high and honorable calling he had to undergo, even as a child, a training which in our Western eyes seems nothing less than inhuman. Thus, to develop self-reliance the boy would be sent alone on long and arduous journeys among strangers; to make him proof against hardships he was made to rise in the middle of the night to start on a long, barefoot tramp in mid-winter without food to sustain him or clothes to shield him from

THE BITTER WEATHER.

To familiarize him with horrors he would be dispatched to look at executions and to bring back to his parents a vivid account of every gruesome detail, while his courage was put to a crucial test by sending him at dead of night to the scene of the execution to leave a mark on one of the severed heads. In these and kindred ways the boy, before he had emerged into his teens, learned lessons and performed feats of courage and endurance from which grown men might be pardoned from shrinking.

At the same time he was carefully trained to become an expert fencer and bowman—for until quite recent years the bow and arrow were Japan's favorite weapons. He was early initiated into the mysteries of jiu-jitsu, the form of wrestling which his country has made famous; he

Trapping Wild Beasts

Charles Mayer, trapper for the King of Siam, has written an interesting article on his business, in which he says:

If we were asked why we adopted the profession we have chosen in preference to all others I doubt not most of us would find it a question difficult to answer, and I can only explain that I took to the business of trapping big game because it appeared to offer a life of adventure not altogether disassociated with pleasure nor devoid of profit. Since I made my choice eighteen years ago I have pursued my calling mostly in the Malay archipelago, with occasional expeditions in China, India, Siam and South America.

The risk the trapper is called upon to run does not end with the caging of the quarry. True, the actual peril of the hunt is at an end, but he has yet to get his merchandise to market or to the purchaser, which is not always a matter of ease. The variations of climate the animals encounter during a voyage and their liability to succumb under unfavorable conditions make it imperative that no chance of transportation shall be lost during the favorable seasons.

REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES.

The obvious remedy against loss, both at the port and on the sea, would be insurance, but it is a cargo that no insurance company will take risks on. Consequently, the best thing to do is personally to interview the captain and give him an interest in the selling value of the cargo—say, of a third or a half. This may seem a lot to give away, but it is wiser to pocket a reduced profit than sustain a total loss.

It is because of such difficulties as these and of the personal danger run by the trapper that the prices of big game for live delivery run high. Tigers are worth anything from £50 to £100, leopards from £50 to £80, elephants from £100 to £200, while a rhinoceros or a giraffe tops the list as profitable bags, selling at from £800 to £1,000 each. Lions, however, are a drug on the market and worth comparatively nothing, being such good breeders in captivity; nor is there much money in bears. Snakes are a good line, when they run to any size. The largest I ever had the good fortune to handle was a 32-foot python and sold for £200. And there is the advantage about these reptiles—they can be stuffed with sufficient food to last for months, and, being fed ere shipped, will travel in a state of coma, giving no trouble during the voyage.

DANGERS ENCOUNTERED.

Hunting big game to capture is, I need hardly point out, a far more dangerous business than hunting merely to kill, and when on the trail one can not be too cautious. Certainly one of the closest I ever had was due to no negligence on my part or on the part of my attendants. I had got news that a couple of rhinoceroses were in the neighborhood, and as I had an order for a pair I started out with eighteen Malay coolies to track and trap them. We were soon on their trail, and, after following it for a couple of days, came to a spot which I judged eminently suitable to lay the trap.

We had arrived, as I have said, at a spot suitable for the furtherance of these operations, and were prospecting around, when, suddenly my gun bearer, who always walked just behind me, cried "Cribu-utang!" dropped the rifle and, followed by

had another man in his trunk and dashed him to death against the tree he was trying to reach for shelter.

BIG CAPTURE OF ANIMALS.

When torches were lighted and the men collected we found twelve had been dashed or trampled to death, and the whole thing occurred in much shorter time than it takes to relate. But seven days later, having reorganized safely in the trap, including a rarity in the way of a youngster with five toes on each foot, which passed into the possession of the maharajah of Mysore.

Small monkeys are easy to catch; they can be caught with birdlime or a bottle, and by means of the latter I have captured hundreds. The bottle must not be too wide in the neck and it must be baited inside with sweetstuff or a damp rag sweetened with sugar; then it is fastened by a string to a tree. The monkey comes along, scents the sweetmeat and promptly inserts his hand in the bottle. He gets a handful of bait, then tries to withdraw his bulging fist. This is impossible, but he would rather be captured than relinquish the tasty morsel, and he accordingly is.

But it is no use trying this game with an orang-outang—which is assuredly the artilest and most difficult of all beasts to capture—for there is no sort of trap which he can be enticed into, and if he walked into one he would get out again, though its bars were of steel. The orang-outang is as strong as any dozen men and will bend a steel bar as easily as a man bends a match.

FIGHT WITH ORANG-OUTANGS.

In execution of an order I located a couple of orang-outangs, male and female, in their tree and made preparations for their capture on the lines I have described. All went well until the nets were over the brutes, but I did not get quickly enough away from the male. His long, strong arm came through the net, gripping my shin as in a vise. I grasped a tree in an effort to prevent him dragging me to the net, but I was too weak to hold him.

Remarking my peril, two men dashed to my aid, beating the orang-outang's arm with their sticks. With a twist of his wrist he cracked my shinbone like a dry stick and bent my foot until the bone pierced out through the flesh. Luckily he released his hold on me, but as he did so he caught one of the men who had come to my assistance, pulled him to the net and tore his face clean away, the man dropping dead. In the same moment he clutched the other man with both hands, tore his throat open, strangled him and broke his neck.

Meanwhile, the female had crushed the life out of another man, besides badly wounding two others. Nevertheless, I had the satisfaction of capturing the murderous pair, but spent a month on my back and carrying evidence of the terrible struggle and my narrow escape from what seemed certain death in a beautifully scarred shin.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Leith proposes borrowing money to construct a new graving dock.

It is said that the government is purchasing land near the Kyles of Bute for military purposes.

YOUNG FOLKS

PRAYER FOR A LITTLE BOY.

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray thee Lord, my soul to keep.
If I should die before I wake,
I pray thee, Lord, my soul to take.
And this I ask for Jesus' sake.

But while I live, I want to be from
quick and angry passions free.
With gentle thoughts, and happy face
and pleasant words in every place.
I pray, whatever wrong I do, I'll
never say what is not true;
Be willing at my task each day, and
always honest in my play.

Make me unselfish with my joys and
generous to other boys;
And kind and helpful to the old, and
prompt to do what I am told.
Bless every one I love, and teach me
how to help and comfort each.
Give me the strength right-living
brings, and make good in little
things. Amen.

THE UNEXPECTED GUEST.

They were having a little picnic down in the grove. The table was set on a flat rock, and the dolls had a place at this table and a real plate. The paper dolls were too small to come to the first table, and so they were put to sleep in a branch of the spruce-tree.

Natalie was baking the biscuits in the oven down by the brook, and Molly was busy cleaning the reception-room over by the swing. There was to be a tea at four, and many guests were expected. They worked with a will. What would have been said if mother had asked for so much sweeping and dusting at home?

Molly brought up the biscuits (which mother had really given them), and they set out the cookies and the jelly. The table looked quite festive.

"Now we must get ready to come," said Molly.

So they put on their hats and prepared to take the part of guests—having completed the part of housekeepers. They walked away down by the brook, and delayed a respectable time for expectation among the dolls.

"It is a fine afternoon," said Molly, in a mincing voice. "I hope all the people won't be there before us; I am afraid we are a little late."

"Yes, I am sure we are," said Natalie, "for my carriage was delayed by an accident."

And then, at that very minute, they saw how much too late they were, for Fido was seen standing in the very middle of the banqueting-table; the jelly was overturned, the biscuits scattered and the cookies eaten.

What scampering there was! They forgot that they were Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Van Dyke. They were just Molly and Natalie, and very angry little girls. Fido was chased away, where he sat in disgrace under a tree, and all the preparations had to be made again. It took them some time to repair the damage.

"I don't believe the caterer will bring those cookies, after all," said Molly, trying to make the best of it. "I am afraid our guests will be disappointed."

Natalie looked at the dolls, staring with button eyes at the board. "They don't show it; they are too polite," she said.

They were indeed, and one would never have guessed that they minded at all, while the paper dolls had slept through it all.

years the bow and arrow were Japan's favorite weapons. He was early initiated into the mysteries of jiu-jitsu, the form of wrestling which his country has made famous; he qualified as a clever horseman and spearman, and mastered the theory of war. Indeed, apart from the necessary reading and writing, there was no part of his education that was not directed to the one end of making a perfect soldier of him.

He was also taught to despise money and to welcome poverty and hunger when necessary for his country's welfare, to forgive injuries which did not touch his honor, but to guard the latter jealously against the slightest assault. To such a degree was this passion for honor carried that lives were (and are still) often sacrificed in its vindication on the

MOST QUIXOTIC GROUNDS.

Thus it is told how a citizen once called the attention of an officer to the fact that he had a flea on his back. In a second out flashed the soldier's sword, and his informant was cut in two. And this is the reason given for the summary act: "Fleas are parasites which feed on animals. He said a flea was on me, and it is an unpardonable insult to identify a noble warrior with a beast."

It is due to the Samurai to say that each man held his own life quite as cheaply as that of the man who insulted him; and if any act or word of his ever reflected, however slightly, on his honor he would without a moment's hesitation slay himself.

Trained for centuries in such a school as this, can we wonder that the soldiers of Japan have always been among the finest in the world? Although the Samurai, as a distinct class, ceased to exist when the feudal system was brought to an end in 1870, the same blood flows in the veins of hundreds of thousands of Japan's soldiers to-day, and they are animated by the same splendid traditions, and, indeed, thousands of the officers who have acquitted themselves so well in this war are old enough to have learned all the lessons and practised all the arts of the Samurai in their boyhood and youth.

GERMAN SUICIDES.

Steadily Increasing Both Among Men and Women.

Some curious statistics relating to suicides have just been published by the Government Statistical Department at Berlin. From these statistics it appears that during the past few years the number of suicides has been steadily increasing, both among men and women, although so far the men exceed the women in the proportion of four to one. The report shows that suicides among school children are largely increasing, especially just before and after examination. In one year 69 children under 15 years of age took their lives. The age when most suicides occur among men is between 50 and 60, and among women between 20 and 30. Most suicides occur in the spring, and fewest in December.

In nine-tenths of the cases the methods adopted are drowning, hanging, and shooting. There are comparatively few instances of the use of poison, which is the means chosen, chiefly by women. Women, says the report, show an inevitable dislike to select any mode of death which might disfigure their faces.

Among men it is fear or pecuniary embarrassment which drives most to take their own lives. This fact also plays an important part with women, but in addition a strong body of them are urged to suicide because of unrequited affection.

No woman should expect to be

A lawyer of renown.

She can't take up the law, for she

Likes most to lay it down.

of these operations, and were prospecting around, when, suddenly my gun bearer, who always walked just behind me, cried "Cribu-utang!" dropped the rifle and, followed by the others, bolted for the nearest tree. Now, the Malays are among the bravest of the earth, and will face any animal at any hour of the day or night—with one exception—that is, the slabong, or wild buffalo, and certainly their fear is well founded, for it is the most ferocious brute I have ever encountered. It is a murderous beast, too, of malice aforethought, for not only does it attack on sight, but it will pick up the scent and track its quarry, while if it trees it, it will wait around the tree till its prey either comes down to fight or falls exhausted from hunger. It stands five feet from the shoulder, weighs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons and moves with the speed of a horse. Its horns spread from three to four feet, pointed as spears, but its short neck prevents it using them on any object that is lying on the ground, otherwise I should never be telling this story.

HUNTING WILD BUFFALO.

Even as I heard my gun bearer shout slabong, in his native tongue, and heard my men flee, I saw, too, the huge beast bearing down upon me like a whirlwind and for the moment I was too paralyzed to move, the next I realized my danger and as the buffalo charged gave it the benefit of three bullets from my revolver, throwing myself at the same time on one side. The speed at which the slabong was going carried it past me, but as I slipped my foot caught in a root and I fell, twisting my ankle badly. In that second I thought my time had surely come, for I saw the animal turn and bear down upon me again with a roar of pain and rage. In my left hand I was carrying my parang—a long, broad, keen-bladed knife that I used to cut my way through the jungle—and it slashed out wildly at the beast when it came within reach, cutting its knees to the bone and severing the leaders. It lurched and fell across my legs, tried to rise, but failed.

On seeing the slabong fall my treed coolies came down and one put a bullet into the animal's brain. I was sick with pain when they lugged me out from beneath its corpse and, though I had a broken ankle, thanked my lucky star I was still alive. Then suddenly the cry went up again, "Cribu-utang!" as the mate of the fallen foe came into the clearing.

TRAPPING ELEPHANTS.

Elephant trapping pays well when the business is rightly managed, but if the herd that is being trapped stampedes weeks of work may be thrown away, with the possible loss of two or three lives. Where it can be arranged the better plan is to work with a tame elephant, which acts as a decoy to induce the herd to enter the stockade, but this is often impossible, and was so on the first occasion I went hunting in the little known and unexplored state of Tringgaun, in the Malay peninsula.

We were within about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to four miles of the trap, with the herd going so well that I was in hopes of seeing them in the trap the next evening, when toward midnight the dreaded accident took place. The elephants had got wind of us; possibly a baby elephant had seen one of the men, and, with trumpeting loud and fierce, the lot turned and stampeded, crashing through the jungle like a hurricane and clearing everything in their way. I had just time to jump behind a tree—in fact, I was almost thrown there—away from a big bull elephant. He missed me, but unfortunately caught the native who had officiated at the ceremony of blessing the trap, grasping his body with his trunk. Placing one foot on the poor fellow's chest, he literally tore him in halves, splashing me with his blood. A moment later he

proposed to

construct a new graving dock.

It is said that the government is purchasing land near the Kyles of Bute for military purposes.

At Ayr it is proposed to have a Corporation bowling green at the north end of Newton Public Park.

Provost Matheson, Innerleithen, has received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie £59 for library purposes.

Owing to the long drought the river Forth has not been so low for years as it is at present at Stirling. The Carnegie Trustees have agreed to pay the class fees of Scottish students attending university vacation courses.

Quite a number of seals were observed off Dunbar recently. One of them was seen to have a salmon in its mouth.

The late Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson has left a year's wages to each of his employees who have had three or more years' service.

Miss Lizzie Lamb, who won the girls' duce medal of Stranraer Academy the other day, was the third member of the family to merit that distinction.

Anthrax has broken out on the farm of Danshot, near Pollokshaws, where a herd of cattle is being grazed. Eight cows have already succumbed to the disease.

Caulkerbush is booming an enormous rhubarb plant in the garden of Mr. J. Dickson. It has a stalk of 10 inches in girth, and the leaf measures 17 feet 6 inches in circumference.

At no time during the past ten years has the storage of water in the Edinburgh reservoirs been so low as at the present time. The quantity of water at the present date is 509,000,000 gallons less than at the corresponding date in 1904. The threatened water famine is by no means improbable.

Glasgow Corporation, following the example of Huddersfield, has agreed that the medical officer of health be empowered to give a fee of a shilling for each birth reported to him within forty-eight hours, in certain districts of the city. As soon as the notification is received a woman sanitary inspector will visit the parents and instruct them in the care of the infant.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Secretary for Scotland, has received a memorial from trawl owners in the Scottish ports urging that, inter alia, the territorial waters of the Moray Firth should be open to British as well as to foreign trawlers.

The memorial is signed by the representatives of 280 boats, with 2,500 men employed at sea, an approximate capital of £12,000, and affording employment on shore to 25,000 men and women.

STAGGERING FIGURES.

Mail Matter Going Through Britain's Post-Office.

Figures only to be described as staggering are dealt with in a return that has just been issued by the Postal Union for the year 1903, and the mind fails to realize what is contained in the statement, that in that period of twelve months 2,597,000,000 of letters were posted in Great Britain. The correspondence of all other countries is, of course, tabulated. In regard to postcards Germany heads the list, with 1,161,000,000, to be followed by the United States with 770,000,000 of such missives. Great Britain taking the third place with 618,000,000. That, however, is a striking total, and is a good evidence of the popularity of the picture card, which, of course, has been a largely contributing factor to the vast mass. Germany, it is interesting to note, has the fourth place in the world's employment of postcards and used about 487,500,000 during the same period.

polite," she said.

They were indeed, and one would never have guessed that they minded at all, while the paper dolls had slept through it all.

ANIMAL HEROES.

The following facts concerning animals which have distinguished themselves on military service are interesting:—

Lord Roberts has a splendid granite tomb for his favorite horse, which, after carrying him throughout the Afghan war and during his memorable forced march from Cabul to Candahar, was decorated on its return to England by Queen Victoria with the Afghan war medal and the Candahar star, honors likewise accorded by the venerable sovereign to Bob, the canine pet of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, which was present at the battle of Maiwand and figures conspicuously in Lady Butler's painting entitled 'The Last Stand at Maiwand'.

Queen Victoria had already previously decorated a dog of the name of Jack, a pet of the Scots Guards, for saving the life of a wounded soldier at the battle of the Alma, and for repeating this performance at Inkermann. She herself affixed the Crimean medal to his collar when he was presented to her on his return to London with his regiment; and another dog, known as Tiny, belonging to the Army Service Corps, and wounded in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, received the Bronze Star from the late Khedive. Decoration was the fate of Jacob, the pet goose of the Colstream Guards, who joined that regiment in Canada, served with it throughout the rebellion, and returned with it to England, where it became a popular figure at St. George's Barracks, in London, by doing the "sentry go" with all the strut and importance of a full-fledged Guardsman. It is still to be seen, studded, of course, in the guard-house of St. George's Barracks, its neck being adorned with a collar bearing the words, "Died on duty."

INVENTED FOR GIRLS FIRST.

Handball is the oldest game known. Millions of boys and girls play it the world over, yet never give a grateful thought to its inventor. Most of them will be surprised to learn that so simple a thing needed "inventing" at all. Herodotus and Homer, two famous Greek writers, have preserved the inventor's name, and it is a feminine one. Yes, a woman made the first toy ball, and her name was Anagalia. She was a noble lady of Cyzicus, and she gave it, when finished, to the little daughter of the King of Acreous.

No other toy has furnished so much amusement, nor is there another so necessary in many games as is the simple article. It is strange, too, that so few of these games are for girls. Do not forget that the ball was invented by a woman for girls, although boys may be grateful for all the fun they have with it.

Judge—How can you prove that you were unable to work after your injuries? Plaintiff—The police records show it. I haven't been pinched for over a year.

Hawker—"I am introducing a new kind of hair-brush which—" Business Man (impatiently)—"I've no use for a hair-brush. Can't you see I'm bald?" Hawker—"Yes, sir. Your good lady, perhaps—" Business Man—"She's bald too, except when she goes out." Hawker—"Yes, sir. Child at home, probably—" Business Man—"Only a month old. Bald too." Hawker—"Yes, sir. You keep a pet dog; maybe—" Business Man—"We do, but it's a hairless dog." Hawker (desperately)—"Can't I sell you a fly-paper?"

CHINA MUST BE REMUNERATED

Terms of Arrangements Regarding the Eastern Railway.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says:—The Associated Press is able to give one additional and interesting as well as important detail in regard to the conditions of peace. Most important of all is the fact that the formal recognition of Japan's possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway below Kuenchengtse the junction of the branch to Kirin, involves a payment by Russia to China of a sum estimated at \$75,000,000. This is the Chinese interest in the road, and for it China must be remunerated. The question of the ultimate possession of the road is a matter to be settled between Japan and China. Japan can keep the road or surrender it to China, demanding in return the money paid by Russia to China. If she elects the latter course Japan will therefore obtain as an indirect "spoil of war" from Russia the above-mentioned sum, in addition to reimbursement for the cost of maintaining the Russian prisoners of war, for which Japan will present an itemized bill. Japan is known to have given her word to China not to retain the railroad, which was really built for strategic purposes. But if China prefers the money to the railroad Japan could not be accused of bad faith. Inasmuch as Japan was desirous even before the war of extending the then projected Korean Railroad, which is already in operation, so as to eventually connect with the Eastern Chinese and Chankaikwang roads, and in the negotiations which preceded hostilities asked Russia to bind herself not to impose this aim, it is considered likely that she would herself prefer the railroad to the money. In addition to turning over the money obtained from Russia, China, if she took the railroad, would therefore have to reimburse Japan for the expense incurred by her in restoring the road, rebuilding the bridges and changing the gauge.

WHERE RUSSIA SCORES.

Whether it remains in the hands of Japan or ultimately becomes a part of the system of Chinese Imperial railroads, a traffic arrangement must be made with the part still in the possession of the old Chinese Eastern Co., the stock of which is held by the Russo-Chinese Bank. This adjustment will be arranged later. Both Russia and Japan, if the latter retains the road, are to be allowed to have "railroad guards" for the protection of the railroad property, and in case of disorder calculated to threaten its interests, are mutually to be permitted to send troops, but the number is in no case to exceed those required, and they are to be forthwith recalled as soon as their mission is accomplished. This, likewise, is a very important provision, and with the East and West Chinese Eastern line and the southern line as far as Kuenchengtse still in Russia's possession, would in case of a future issue give her control of the largest part of Manchuria.

be to God. My poor people will now again become tranquil.' He then hurried with suppressed excitement to the room of the Empress. On his return he dispatched a messenger to the Dowager Empress, who is said to have wept from joy on hearing the news."

JAPAN AGREES TO ARMISTICE.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says: Japan, through Baron Komura, has agreed to the immediate conclusion of an armistice. At 11 o'clock on Thursday night Mr. Takahira went to Baron Rosen's room and explained that he and Baron Komura had received instructions to arrange terms of an armistice. Baron Rosen immediately communicated with M. de Witte, and it is probable that a meeting will be held at once for the proclamation of a complete suspension of hostilities preliminary to the arrangements of the details by the two generals upon the battlefield.

BIRTH OF NEW PROVINCE.

Great Celebration at Edmonton, New Capital of Alberta.

A despatch from Edmonton says:—The formal inauguration of Alberta as a province took place at noon on Friday. Before the ceremony the Mounted Police to the number of 200 under Commissioner A. B. Perry, gave a magnificent exhibition of drill. They were marched past the Governor, and presented a fine appearance, and were cheered to the echo. Commissioner Perry then read Gov. Bulyea's commission, and the oath of office was administered by J. J. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council. A salute of 21 guns was then fired. An address was then read to the Governor-General by Mayor Mackenzie, and was responded to happily by his Excellency. An address was next read to Lieut.-Gov. Bulyea and was replied to.

Sir Wilfrid then addressed the people, and was well received, being followed by the Hon. William Paterson, and by Sir Gilbert Parker.

It is estimated that 15,000 were present. A programme of sports took place during the afternoon and the inauguration ball was held in the rink in the evening.

STRATFORD HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Jury Unable to Fix the Deed.

A despatch from Stratford says:—The inquest on John Gamble and Adam Seneca, the Indian, who were murdered on Thursday, Aug. 25, was completed on Friday afternoon. The verdict given was, in the case of John Gamble, that he came by his death from a wound on the head, inflicted at the hands of either Ada Seneca, Caleb Poyner, or Harold Crawford. In the case of the Indian the verdict was to the effect that he came by his death by injuries inflicted at the hands of either John Gamble, Caleb Poyner, or Harold Crawford. This verdict in the case of Seneca substantiated the theory that he was dead before being run over by the freight train from Fort Erie.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Wheat—Ontario—Sales of new No. 2 white are reported at 78c, with 75c to 75c for new No. 2 red. Old is at 77c bid.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern \$1.02, No. 2 northern, 99c, and No. 3 northern, 84c to 85c.

Flour—Ontario—\$3.10 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' sacks, east or west. Manitoba unchanged. First patents are quoted by the two big companies at \$5.30 to \$5.40, second patents \$5 to \$5.10, and bakers' at \$4.90 to \$5.

Millfeed—Ontario bran \$11.50 to \$12 per ton in car lots at outside points, and shorts \$17 to \$19. Manitoba—Bran \$17, shorts \$19 to \$20, at Toronto, and equal points.

Oats—Sales of No. 2 new are reported at 28c low freight for export. Old sell at 84c to 85c at outside points.

Barley—Old and new 87c to 4c, according to quality, at outside points.

Rye—56c to 57c at outside points. Corn—Canadian nominal. American easier at 62c for No. 3 yellow at Toronto, and 62c for No. 2.

Peas—65c at outside points. Rolled Oats—For car lots in barrels \$4.75 on track here, in bags \$4.50; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Holds firm on an active export demand.

Creamery, prints 22c to 23c
do solids 21c to 21½c

choice 18c to 20c
do medium 17c to 18c
do tubs, good to choice 17c to 18c

do inferior 15c to 16c

Cheese—Quotations are unchanged at 11½c to 13½c per lb.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 18c to 19c.

Potatoes—55c to 60c per bushel. Receipts are increasing.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy is selling at \$7.50 per ton on track here and No. 2 at \$6.

Baled Straw—\$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90, and straight rollers, \$4.45 to \$4.60, in wood; in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Grain—Old crop oats are selling at 42½c for No. 2 white and at 41½c for No. 3 do. per bushel ex store. New crop oats are quoted at 37c to 38c for No. 2, and at 36c to 37c for No. 3.

Rolled Oats—\$2.40 to \$2.42 per bag.

Pearl Hominy—\$1.85 to \$1.90 in bags of 68 pounds.

Cornmeal—\$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag.

Manitoba bran in bags, at \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, at \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20 to \$21.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton on the track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$6 to \$6.25; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.

Oats—No. 2, 37c to 38c per bushel; No. 3, 38½c, new crop.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel, \$1.60 in car lots.

Peas—Boiling, none; No. 2, in car load lots, 84c to 85c.

Honey—White clover, in comb, 12c to 13c per section, in one-pound section; extract in 10-pound tins, 8c to 9c; in 60-pound tins, 7c to 8c.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short

ON THE FARM

NITROGEN IN ORCHARD.

The elements of plant-food that the soil is likely to be deficient in are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. These have a definite action in the plant. Nitrogen gives vigor and health to the plant, causing a rich growth of stem and leaves. Where it is present in excessive quantities, there is likely to be a very large wood growth at the expense of the fruit, and trees may continue to grow late in the season when they ought to be ripening up their wood for winter.

This condition is not likely to be found in any of our fruit soils. Nitrogen is not found in large quantities in fruit. A ton of wheat, for example, contains more than twenty times as much nitrogen as a ton of apples. Less nitrogen will be needed, then, for orchards than for grain crops.

We may say that, when the tree is in a healthy condition, making a fair growth, no nitrogen need be applied. This does not mean that when the tree fails to make us sufficient wood growth it is always due to lack of nitrogen, for lack of moisture, overfruited and other conditions more than produce the effect.

Nitrogen, when obtained in commercial form, is the most expensive of these elements to supply, costing about 16 cents a pound. It is supplied by nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, and many other materials.

Phosphorus costs about 4 cents a pound and is supplied by bone product, as bone meal, boneblack, dissolved bone, and by the phosphatic rocks of the Southern States, especially Tennessee, South Carolina and Florida.

Potassium costs about 1½ cents a pound. It is obtained as muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and kainite from the potash mines of Strassfort, Germany, and from cotton hull ashes and wood ashes. Of course it wouldn't be possible to secure wood ashes for large orchards, but it would certainly pay to use what can be obtained.

Average unleached wood ashes contain about 1.5 per cent. of phosphorus and about 6 per cent. of potash. Then at the price paid for these elements in other materials, unleached wood ashes are worth about \$6 per ton, or ten cents a bushel. Leached wood ashes are worth \$2.50 a ton. Ashes supply not only the potash, but also the phosphorous in as large proportion as the orchardist is likely to need and are rich in lime, which is a benefit to many soils.

For the orchardist who does not wish to grow a rather high-grade of fruit it usually will not pay to apply commercial fertilizers. It must be remembered that there is a very large, though constantly decreasing, quantity of these elements in the soil in an unavailable form, and that they are continually becoming available. Good cultivation hastens this process very materially so that it will almost supply that needed phosphorous, if not the nitrogen.

PICKING APPLES.

Apples should be carefully picked by hand, without breaking the skin or bruising the fruit in any way. Summer varieties for immediate use or special local trade

trol of the largest part of Manchuria—the whole vast territory from the fertile valley of the Sungari, called the "granary" of the province, northward.

Another important provision is that Japan's succession to the Port Arthur and Liaotung leases, which Russia surrenders, is conditional upon China's assent.

Mr. Dennison, who is to collaborate with Mr. De Maartens in the framing of the treaty, says no second treaty will be made here. Later a commercial treaty will be negotiated. Meantime a provision will be inserted in the present treaty, as stated by the Associated Press giving each country the benefit of the "most-favored-nation" clause in its commercial intercourse with the other.

JAPAN IS BITTER.

A despatch from Tokio says: Tokio heard of the peace at midnight on Thursday. The cable despatches announcing it were delayed here nine hours. When the receipt of them became known in the forenoon there was absolutely no demonstration. There was a marked absence of the flags which hitherto have been displayed on every and the slightest occasion.

Undoubtedly there is deep disappointment. The press and the public generally cannot comprehend why the demand for an indemnity was abandoned. It is rumored that the Cabinet will resign. The better informed classes and the farmers generally express more sober opinions. They consider that Baron Komura acted for the best. The original objects of the war have been attained, and, above all, it is understood that the Emperor was greatly averse to further bloodshed.

Upon the announcement of peace a flag was hoisted at half-mast at the Hochi newspaper office. At a meeting all the newspapers except the Kokumin decided to display flags at half-mast when the official announcement is made.

A majority of the newspapers here defer extended comment upon the conclusion of peace, preferring to await the announcement of official details. It is clear, however, that the disappointment caused by the agreement is deepening. There have been no celebrations whatever. The remarkable political unity that was maintained during the war has disappeared, and a term of intense anti-Government agitation is beginning. The Nichi Nichi Shimbun regards the settlement as a Russian diplomatic triumph. It says the Russians not only adroitly used the good offices of France and Germany, but also the new Anglo-Japanese treaty, to worst the Japanese plenipotentiaries.

The Chuo points out that the concessions are mutually humiliating, and says if anyone is satisfied it is President Roosevelt, he having succeeded in a difficult job.

The Kokumin says that Japan has apologetically got what she fought for. She is especially assured of the safety of her national existence. It expresses the nation's gratitude to President Roosevelt for his good-will and for his efforts to end hostilities. It says that the question of indemnity was important, but was not sufficient reason for continuing the war.

HOW CZAR RECEIVED NEWS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail professes to describe the manner in which the Czar received the news of the conclusion of peace. He says: "The despatch was handed to his Majesty at 11 p.m. Admiral Abasov was summoned to decipher it. The Czar listened until the end was reached. Then he gave a deep sigh of relief and crossed himself, saying: 'Thanks

Fort Erie.

Harold Crawford and Caleb Poyner were both rearrested on the charge of murder and placed in the county jail, awaiting their preliminary examination before the police magistrates.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

TWO MEN KILLED AND THREE INJURED IN HAILEYBURY.

A despatch from Haileybury says: Two men were killed and three seriously injured through the explosion of a boiler in Haileybury on Monday night. At about 10.30 in the evening a fire broke out in Little Brothers' saw-mill. It was thought that the boiler in the mill was running dry, and six men started for a well for water. Suddenly an explosion occurred and George Defout was struck by a flying plank. The same missile stunned a man named Coates and then struck C. Desermean, completely disembowelling him and carrying him 20 feet. F. Pounder, who was running away, was also struck and instantly killed. Flying debris broke three of M. Bloody's ribs. The boiler was carried over 30 yards by the force of the explosion. The loss of property will amount to \$5,000, and is not covered by insurance.

TURBINGER ASHORE.

ZINER VICTORIAN GROUNDS ON OUTWARD VOYAGE.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Allan Royal Mail turbine steamer Victorian, Capt. McNicoll, which sailed from this port early on Friday morning with 300 passengers on board, bound for Liverpool, is aground at Cape Charles, below Three Rivers, and about 30 miles this side of Quebec. The stern of the vessel extends into the channel, partially blocking it.

It is reported that the Victorian was endeavoring to pass the Black Diamond collier Cape Breton at the time, and in doing so ran out of the channel.

The bottom of the vessel in grounding was punctured, with the result that No. 2 hold of the vessel is under 19 feet of water.

The passengers, all of whom are quite safe, will be taken off the vessel and sent to Quebec to await another vessel.

CHOLERA IN PRUSSIA.

THIRTY-THREE CASES HAVE ALREADY BEEN REPORTED.

A despatch from Berlin says: Forty-three cases of cholera in all have been reported. Nine persons have died from the disease, and many suspicious cases are under observation.

The legal and medical machinery for dealing with this invasion of the Asiatic bacillus is now working at full pressure. Prof. Edward Connenburg said on Friday night that no one need fear an epidemic such as that of 1892-93, because the health authorities since that time had built up an organization quite adequate to grasp the beginnings of cholera and to put down the disease.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

TEN PEOPLE KILLED AT WITHAM, ENGLAND.

A despatch from Witham, England, says:—As the express from London to Cromer, on the Great Eastern Railway, was entering Witham Station on Friday morning, several passenger cars left the track and crashed into the station buildings, causing the death of ten persons, six of whom were women, and seriously injuring twenty people.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$20 to \$21; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American cut, clear fat back, \$19.25 to \$20.75; compound lard, 5¢ to 6¢; Canadian pure lard, 10¢ to 11¢; kettle rendered, 11¢ to 12¢, according to quality; hams, 12¢ to 14¢, according to size; bacon, 18¢ to 24¢; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$10 to \$10.25; alive, \$7 to \$7.25, mixed lots.

Eggs—Straight stock, 18¢ to 19¢; No. 1 candied, 19¢ to 20¢.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22¢ to 22.5¢; under-grades, 21¢ to 22¢; dairy at 18¢ to 20¢.

Ashes—Firsts, \$5.02 to \$5.07; seconds, \$4.55 to \$4.60; first pearls, \$7.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Winter, easy; No. 2 red, 84¢; No. 2 white, 81¢. Corn—Light demand; No. 2 yellow, 59¢; No. 2 corn, 58¢. Oats—Stronger for higher grades; No. 2 white, 29¢; No. 2 mixed, 27¢. Barley—Offerings light. Rye—No. 1, in store, 65¢ asked. Canal freights—Steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—There was an unusually heavy run at the City Cat-tle Market to-day.

Export cattle, choice	\$4.40	4.75
do bulls	3.50	3.75
do medium	3.00	3.25
do light	3.00	3.50
do cows	3.00	3.50
Butchers' picked	4.25	4.40
do choice	4.00	4.25
do medium	3.50	3.80
do light	3.00	3.40
do bulls	1.75	2.50
Stockers, choice	8.00	3.50
do common	2.50	3.00
do bulls	2.00	2.25
Milch cows, choice	20.00	50.00
do common	20.00	35.00
Sheep, export ewes	4.00	4.15
do bucks	3.00	3.40
do culls	3.00	3.25
Lambs, per cwt.	5.50	6.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
do per cwt	3.50	5.50
Hogs, selects	6.75	
do lights and fats	6.25	6.50

USED A PITCHFORK.

A DRUNKEN MAN BADLY BEATEN AT TYNDALL, MAN.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A case of probable murder was reported on Wednesday night from Tyndall, Man. Scotty MacPherson, a hired man, became obstreperous while in the village under the influence of liquor. A stableman named Foster was annoyed by MacPherson's antics, and, seizing a pitchfork, hammered MacPherson about the head, inflicting serious injuries. MacPherson is very low and may die. No arrest has been made yet.

RISING OF PEASANTS.

TENS OF THOUSANDS ARMED IN RUSSIAN PROVINCES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Three hundred representatives of the intellectual classes from St. Petersburg met at Terijoki, Finland, recently. One of the speakers described the peasant agitation in the Province of Saratov and Samara, Russia, saying that tens of thousands of peasants, with arms, were organizing for a movement to be made in the Autumn. Cossacks and infantry have been sent to Terijoki.

VESEVIUS GETS BUSY.

IN FULL ERUPTION, THROWING OUT MASSES OF LAVA.

A despatch from Naples says:—Mount Vesuvius is in full eruption, and throwing out an enormous mass of lava. Deep rumblings are heard in the interior of the crater, and lava is flowing down the right side of the cone.

Summer varieties for immediate home use or special local trade should be allowed to ripen on the tree; but if intended for distant markets or storage they should be picked when fully mature, but before they have commenced to mellow. Winter varieties should hang on the tree until they have reached full size and have taken on good color. Apples picked while still immature as a rule keep longer than if allowed to fully ripen on the tree, but they do not develop the full color nor the best quality.

No sharp distinction can be made between green and mature or between fully mature and over-ripe fruit; one blends imperceptibly into the other. Experience teaches at what stage to harvest the crop in order to secure the highest quality and best keeping properties in the fruit. Sometimes, with summer varieties, it is necessary to go over a tree twice, picking the most mature specimens first and leaving the remainder for a week or two in order that it may more perfectly develop. Round bottom baskets or pails should be used for picking and it is better to have them lined with cloth to prevent bruising the fruit. Fruit should not be piled on the ground, but should be placed at once on the sorting table or be placed in boxes or barrels for removal to the packing house. The apples should be picked with the stem on but without breaking off the fruit spur, as is likely to occur if the fruit is picked too green.

Spring wagons should be used to convey the fruit to and from the packing house.

When the trees have been properly pruned the fruit may be all harvested from ladders. A short step ladder is convenient for the under side and low branches of the tree. For the upper branches light cedar ladders of suitable length will be found very convenient. Extension ladders have been praised very highly in the past, but as they are both awkward and cumbersome, practical growers are abandoning them. The practice of climbing through the tree to gather the fruit and letting the baskets down to the ground by means of a rope, is out of date, and is not practised in commercial orchards. Inexperienced pickers often lose a great deal of time by not picking clean as they go, making it necessary to carry the ladder back and forth.

Each time the ladder is moved all apples in reach should be picked.

KEEP MORE SHEEP.

We have quite a good sprinkling of sheep, but not half the number that could and should be carried on our farms, writes a correspondent. It would be advantageous to both the farmers and the farms if every farmer kept a small flock. I endeavor to keep about fifty head of pure Hampshire sheep on my farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and I find they are a great benefit to my land in keeping up the fertility and keeping down all obnoxious weeds, to say nothing of the financial benefits derived therefrom.

I try to give my flock good care, always keeping water and salt accessible at all times. In the spring I aim to have rye for early pasture and then run them on clover until the rye is ready to turn on, which will carry them until they go into winter quarters in the pink of condition. I breed my flock to the best rams, from October, so as to have my lambs dropped by the end of February and March, as I invariably find the early lambs do much better than the lambs dropped on grass and are not so liable to be troubled with internal parasites. I always feed my lambs grain, oats and bran, and a little clover hay, in

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

Pipes for natural gas are being laid in Hamilton.

Montreal's assessment shows an increase in value of \$5,000,000.

The G. T. R. is said to have planned \$2,000,000 to improve traffic facilities in London.

Mr. E. H. Belfry, a well-known Melita, Man., farmer, was trampled to death by his horses.

The Berlin, Ont., School Board contemplate establishing a savings bank system in the public schools.

London civic officials contend that the Provincial Board of Health is mistaken when they denounce London water as impure.

The mining lands in the Cobalt district have been withdrawn from sale or lease pending a decision by the Government as to terms.

The British Columbia Government has suggested the transference of the leper colony on D'Arcy Island to the lazaretto, Tracadie, N. B.

The new pier at Windmill Point Basin, Montreal, is to be named after Robert Bickerdike, M. P., who, for a long time has been one of the Harbor Board.

The contract for the carriage of the mails between Canada and Great Britain will be renewed with the Allan Line for a period of five years from August next.

The turning of the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort William will take place about September 8, as soon as the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the west.

Numerous letters addressed to the Governor-General have been received at Ottawa speaking of the grandeur of Niagara Falls and deplored the fact that the diversion of water for power purposes threatens its destruction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A fine steamer, built for a Hamilton, Ont., company, was launched at Dundee, Scotland, on Wednesday.

UNITED STATES.

A number of cases of cholera, with several deaths, have occurred in Russia and Germany.

It is reported that the new Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed on Aug. 12, and is of far-reaching importance.

The strike of Chicago printers against a number of shops which refused compliance with the union's demands is now complete.

A Norwegian girl was murdered at New York, on Wednesday, by her fiance, who had paid her passage from Norway, and whom she refused to marry.

Lieut. W. M. Meyer of the Chicago fire brigade was suffocated while attempting to save people whom he believed to be cut off by flames, but who were in a place of safety.

GENERAL.

Expeditions to Tripoli and elsewhere succeeded in obtaining splendid photographs of the eclipse of the sun.

A number of professors at Odessa educational institutions are on strike to enforce the demand for civil rights for the people.

China has cancelled the Canton-Hankow Railway concession, held by an American company, but will give the owners an indemnity of \$6,750,000.

REGINA CELEBRATES.

Thousands Witness Parade and Other Ceremonies.

A despatch from Regina says: With perfect weather, Monday's inauguration celebration was a pronounced success, the military pageant especially marking an epoch in the annals of the West. Fully 12,000 people were on the streets witnessing the parade. The enthusiasm was great. As soon as the parade completed its tour it wound its way across the prairie to the Exhibition grounds, where the event of the day, the swearing in of the Governor, was billed to take place. The grand stand had been extended, a special stand being built for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors. The 90th Regiment was drawn up in front, while the Mounted Police two hundred strong, with four guns, occupied the left. The review opened the proceedings.

Lord Grey concluded his address with the reading of three telegrams. The first was from Prince Louis of Battenberg, referring to the warmth of the welcome which his officers and men had received in eastern cities.

"All classes of Canadians have once more given proof of their deep and inborn sympathy for the navy, in the same manner as has always characterized their past victory. Our only regret that time does not permit us to visit the promising West, where I am confident the same welcome awaited us."

The second was sent by Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, and was as follows:—

"His Majesty's Government sends best wishes for the advancement and prosperity of the Province of Saskatchewan."

A third telegram was from the King in reply to the message of loyalty cabled by his Excellency.

"Accept my best thanks for your telegram. I am deeply gratified for the expressions of loyalty on the part of the newly organized provinces. Pray convey to them my earnest hope that great prosperity may be in store for them."

(Signed) "Edward, R.I."

Marienbad, Sept. 4.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Year's Deficiency Estimated at 9,000,000 Tons Wheat.

A despatch from Paris says:—One of the chief reasons for the obstinate refusal of the Russian peace delegates to pay a war indemnity to Japan is the terrible threat of famine which now prevails all over Russia.

According to a well-informed authority in St. Petersburg, the Russian Ministry of the Interior has been supplied with figures which establish the fact that the crops have failed entirely in no fewer than 22 Governments, and that even a worse famine than that of 1891 may be expected in these provinces. Wheat stocks have been wholly exhausted, and the inhabitants are dying of hunger.

In the opinion of Minister of Finance Kokovtsoff the interdiction of exports would be no remedy, all the crops having been sold in advance and the peasants being unable to purchase them back. The total estimated deficiency is 9,000,000 tons of wheat, representing 50,000,000,000 pounds of bread.

MONKEY DROVE THEM OUT.

Held Complete Possession of a Railway Station.

A despatch from Sioux City, Iowa, says:—For over an hour on Mon-

Fashion Hints.

Nothing so emphasizes the subtle knowledge of clothes which results in a woman's being well dressed as the way she puts on her clothes. Her suit may have a stunning cut, corsets and blouse and hat may be chosen with an eye to exquisite effect, but if each thing is not put on in just the right lines, that effect is utterly lost.

It is more important this year than ever, for everything depends upon set, and a lot of little things have come out to help get right lines.

Everything depends, of course, upon getting the foundation right; and your corset—and the way it is put on—is largely responsible for that. The main thing about putting on corsets is to loosen the laces each time you put them on, and, after getting them at exactly the right place, fastening the garters, and smoothing the flesh up so that instead of the corsets pressing on you, they are a support, to lace them up until they are just comfortably tight.

Exaggerated straight-front corsets are over done with, so there's no exaggerated dip to be given to the waist line.

If you are large and have trouble with corset bones breaking, get the little contrivance that comes for attaching to them, and which acts as a protector. Nothing interferes more with getting your foundation right than broken bones. If you are so unfortunate as to break one, replace it at once, and never wear a corset a single day until it is whole again.

Corset cover, or chemise, whichever you prefer, must be carefully shaped, with little or no fullness at the waist, and, preferably, with no strings to tie around. No matter of what soft, sheer stuff your underclothes are made of, a little bunchiness throws the whole effect away.

Wearing not only drawers, but short skirt as well, under your corsets, keeps the long, slim line from the waist unbroken. But you'll want to cut eyelets in your petticoats, hemming them and strengthening the ends with a few buttonhole stitches, where your garters may pass through without interfering with the set of your skirt.

For keeping your blouse down well, yet giving you the perfect freedom that a tight belt destroys, come narrow bands of elastic, which cling so closely that the blouse is held exactly as you want it, yet gives with every motion.

Shirt-waist belts are given very little of a tilt down in front; but that slight tilt must be very carefully got. The usual belt you see, which has evidently been carelessly put on, is allowed to ride up in front, or is put on to be perfectly round, which results in a good deal of the same effect.

In putting buckles on ribbons, make the ends of the ribbon slightly bias, letting the top of the belt be the narrow part, and put the buckle on the ribbon in exactly the same way as you did before. The shaped ends make the difference.

In these days of tip-tilted hats, the angle your hat is put on is a very serious problem. Wear it almost straight, if you choose; but the slight tilt it takes must be toward the front, never the reverse, even with picture and lingerie hats. The same little tilt the belt takes is a good line for the hat to tilt parallel to.

part of United States railway magnates, and the signs are that Jas. J. Hill of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern is the "man behind the gun." The idea is evidently to come in quietly under almost local auspices. At the close of the session of the Manitoba Legislature in 1904 a charter was granted for the Manitoba & Midland Railway Company. This gives the right to construct a network of lines throughout the Province. Recently steps were taken for the construction of a line from the south to Brandon. The move Portageards is the second step.

IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

F. Cochrane, Toronto, and R. Findlay, Victoria, B.C.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says: Robert Findlay, son of the weights and measures inspector here, who is a sealer on the Japanese schooner out of Yokohama, and from whom his parents have not heard for months, has written to them from the Russian prison at Medvedy Novgorod. The letter was sent by an Englishman, who was released on August 4, after being imprisoned a year. His schooner was sunk on the high seas three months ago by the Russian cruisers Gromboi and Rossia, taking the crew to Vladivostock. They were there about a month, after which they were taken to Medvedy Novgorod. There are about 1,500 Japanese and nine English-speaking people there. They were well treated and allowed a great deal of freedom. Findlay expects to be released shortly. Among those in the prison with Findlay at Medvedy Novgorod is Fred Cochrane of Toronto.

NO PEACE IN COAL REGIONS

John Mitchell Out for War Until Eight-hour day is Granted.

A Tamaqua, Pa., despatch to The New York American quotes President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America as saying: "So far as I am personally concerned, there can be no lasting peace in the anthracite region until the miners get an eight-hour day and the union is recognized by the operators." President Mitchell reiterated this challenge to the coal companies last night at an enthusiastic meeting of miners of the Panther Creek Valley. He also read out of the ranks all men who do not belong to the union, and declared that, so far as he was concerned, he would not raise a finger to aid non-union men to gain their rights.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCES.

Forces to be Increased and Ammunition Stored.

A Melbourne despatch states that, speaking on the Government proposals to increase the personnel of the partially paid forces by 1,300 men and to store a two years' supply of ammunition, Mr. J. W. McCay, Minister of Defence, made a powerful speech in Parliament on Wednesday, declaring that the time had arrived for Australia to frankly abandon the attempt to provide defences entirely out of revenue. The Commonwealth, he urged, must borrow at least three-quarters of a million sterling, immediately, to re-arm the forts. Australia could no longer bury her responsibilities. The speech created a deep impression, and was approved by all parties. Mr. Deakin, Premier; Senator Playford, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Ewing, Vice-President of the Executive Council, are now working out the details in co-operation with the Council of Defence to complete the defence policy, which will have a far-reaching effect. Mr. Deakin promises a public statement in a month's time.

China has cancelled the Canton-Hankow Railway concession, held by an American company, but will give the owners an indemnity of \$6,750,000.

Peasants around Warsaw, Poland, are making determined efforts to exterminate bands of thieves who have been committing depredations and burning villages.

ROCKS THROWN AT TRAIN.

John Monkman, of Unionville, Will Lose an Eye.

A despatch from Fort William says:—The special trains of harvesters from Toronto passed here on Thursday. All look like good harvest hands. Notwithstanding that the harvesters have behaved themselves in a gentlemanly manner on their way up, on Wednesday night while the train was passing through Trudeau, a station east of Jackfish, one of a party of Italian navvies for revenge threw a large rock at the moving train, the middle striking John Monkman of Unionville, on the forehead and seriously injuring him. He was taken to the McKellar Hospital, where his wound was dressed. The man will lose the sight of one of his eyes.

Miss Maxam of Roland, Manitoba, was also cut by a stone, but her injury was slight, and she proceeded west on the train. Trainmen account for the acts of the Italians by saying they must have thought they were taking satisfaction for the hard usage that the Nova Scotians bestowed upon the sectionmen when going through last week. Another harvester, Frank Manners, slipped when trying to catch the train at Port Arthur and had his foot badly cut and mangled. He was placed in the hospital at Port Arthur.

TROOPS PATROL STREETS.

Strike Follows Order for the Mobilization of Troops.

A despatch from Libau, Russia, says:—A general strike has been brought about here by the order for mobilization of troops. No factories are running, port loading has been discontinued, and the street railroads have stopped operations. Steam railroad communication has been interrupted and there are no newspapers issued. The arrival of reservists from the neighboring districts has added to the confusion as well as to the possibilities of disorder. The situation is growing tense, and many soldiers are patrolling the streets.

TUNNEL UNDER NIAGARA.

Vanderbilt's Project for Quicker Transit Through Canada.

A despatch from New York says:—The Vanderbilts have practically determined to tunnel Niagara River for the purpose of securing quicker transit of traffic to and from the West through Canada. Civil engineers representing the Michigan Central Railway, are now looking over the ground between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with a view of ascertaining the best locality to construct the tunnel.

TO VISIT CANADA.

Baron Komura Has Accepted Laurier's Invitation.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says:—Baron Komura has accepted an invitation from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, to visit Canada on his way to San Francisco to take passage for Japan. Most of the transcontinental journey will be made over the Canadian Pacific, with the Japanese plenipotentiaries as the Dominion Government's guests. Mr. Takahira, Baron Komura's colleague, will return to his official duties as Japanese Minister at Washington.

Held Complete Possession of a Railway Station.

A despatch from Sioux City, Iowa, says:—For over an hour on Monday a monkey held possession of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger station here, having driven out the waiting passengers and employees, and worsted a big policeman, the janitor and baggageman. The animal threw peaches through windows and mirrors and at all the passengers attempting to enter the station. After doing much damage the creature was clubbed into submission by the station policeman, who was badly hurt during the fray.

BUILDING NEW RAILWAY.

Work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Begun.

A Portage la Prairie despatch says:—G. H. Strevel commenced work on his Grand Trunk Pacific contract Saturday, turning the first sod on the farm of John Carroll, a short distance west of the town, and operations will be rushed from now until winter. Mr. Strevel has two hundred teams and nearly two hundred men at work.

FATAL WHOOPING COUGH.

An Unusual Outbreak of Great Malignity in Ontario.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The returns to the Registrar-General's Department for the month of July showed that there was an unusual outbreak of whooping cough of great malignity, the total number of cases in the Province being eighty, with twenty-one of them fatal. The disease claimed more victims, in fact, than scarlet fever, diphtheria or typhoid.

The number of deaths from all causes was 1,871, a slight increase over the total for July last year, which was 1,840. Smallpox, 8 cases; no deaths; scarlet fever, 48 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 128 cases, 12 deaths; measles, 85 cases, 3 deaths; whooping cough, 89 cases, 21 deaths; typhoid, 89 cases, 19 deaths; consumption, 164 cases, 144 deaths.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

Japanese Envoy Donate \$1,000 to a Hospital.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., says:—Baron Komura and M. Takahira, who last week attended a garden party at York, Me., having subsequently ascertained that the party was organized partly for the benefit of the York Hospital, gave \$1,000 to the fund. The management of the hospital has requested the press to make public the fact of this "munificent and unexpected gift," and to announce that it has been decided to perpetuate it by endowing two beds in the hospital, placing over them tablets inscribed with the names of the donors.

MORE WARSHIPS FLOATED

Poltava Reaches Japanese Port Under Her Own Steam.

A Tokio despatch says: It is semi-officially announced that the former Russian turret ship Poltava, now known as the Tango, in the Japanese navy, was brought to the naval station at Maizuru on Aug. 29, from Port Arthur under her own steam. The former Russian auxiliary steamers Zelya and the Booryah have been refloated at Port Arthur.

Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky has so far recovered from the effects of his wounds received at the Battle of the Sea of Japan that he will be brought to Kioto early in September.

the front, never the reverse, even with picture and lingerie hats. The good little tilt the belt takes is a good line for the hat to tilt parallel to.

Slender lines of waist and hips are emphasized by circular skirts, which achieve the still greater width around the feet that the new styles demand, without interfering with an absolutely smooth set.

Short skirts are guilty of more transgressions of the laws of good dressing than the longer styles. A skirt that sags either in back or front (it's usually in back because of the more bias gores) is a most unsightly object, yet one that you meet every day. If it comes home from the laundress stretched out of shape, pull it carefully back before attempting to wear it. And, if you're shortening a trained linen skirt, be careful to ho it when there is little or no starch in it—you're more likely to get a true length, and that means that it should neither stretch nor shrink from ironing.

Shirt waists and blouses blouse very little these days, and should be drawn down both in front and back to an easy "fitted" effect.

Jackets require as careful adjusting as the rest of your things, although a well-arranged foundation ought to make that adjusting comparatively easy. But jacket with the shoulder seams allowed to drag back makes an ugly stretched line at the back of the collar, while if tilted forward too much both shoulders and waistline suffer.

And—a last warning—don't pin the belt of your skirt too high up on your shirt waist in back; it not only makes the skirt fit badly all around, but destroys what should be uniformly of length.

AUTUMN GLORY.

This season's fashion seems bent on joining hands with Nature, seeking to clothe mankind in the warm and brilliant tints from autumn's color palette. Purple, in all the varying hues of plum and grape; dark mahogany and rosewood red; and green, from the vivid shades of the apple and celery top to the sombre tones of the myrtle, are declared requisite for our own, as well as "earth's garniture."

Gay Scotch plaids will be high in favor, those of more subdued coloring being prominently exploited for quite general costume use, a fact which speeds many a dart of envy to those fortunate ones who may lawfully wrap themselves in the folds of a Murray or McKenzie tartan, a Campbell, Gordon or Hunting Stewart.

In self-colors, broadcloth is conspicuously paramount for the tailored gown, with fine heather mixtures in invisible check effects, the favored fabric for rougher wear.

House gown materials are delectable beyond words in shading and texture; embroidered crepe de Paris, armure de chene, san toys, and eoliennes in the new blues, over which there is such a furore, wedge wood greens, orchid mauves, and American beauty pinks, shades which also characterize the exquisite chiffon taffetas, and liberty destined for smartest evening frock wear.

Probably as a detraction from the possible glare or undue intensity of effect though this strong color note prescribed for our fall habiliment, the modifying influence of black accessories will be notably prevalent. This brings the inimitable dusky-plumed picture hat again to the fore, while black suede gloves, feather boas and girdle of satin or panne are guaranteed a liberal patronage.

In fact, in a sort of whimsical contradiction of herself, la mode has conferred a high mark of favor on the all black costume, both for out and indoor wear. One conjures up a picture of the black velvet princess gown, with its modish touch of real lace, upon which, granted a presentable figure, sartorial genius finds difficulty in improving.

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles permanently cured me."

Mrs. F. E. HART, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

for

Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

DEROCHE & DEROCHÉ.

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Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 6c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

F. O. I. HARRY & CO.

others. Hampered as they were by alliances between their own countries and the two belligerents, respectively, they could not openly intervene, but it was possible for them to accomplish much by private representations, and that these were freely made is the general belief on both sides of the Atlantic.

Not many years ago the relations between Great Britain and France were strained almost to a breaking point. Every jarring incident caused a fresh outburst of hostile publication on both sides of the Channel. There were frictions in Africa and Newfoundland of long standing and of the most serious character. The latter had continued with increasing virulence for fifty years, and during that long period peace between the two races could be maintained only by the presence of British and French war vessels. In order to pave the way for a reconciliation King Edward paid an informal visit to Paris, where he had always been popular. President Loubet returned the compliment, and received such a welcome as has never been accorded to a crowned head in the British capital. Meanwhile the diplomats were drafting a treaty which was cordially approved by both countries as well as by their respective Governments, and now all friction has subsided and cordiality is on the increase.

King Edward has a life tenure of his position, and it goes without saying that he will use his growing personal influence to promote peace among the nations so far as he can possibly do so. No change for the worse in his ideals or his methods need be feared and there is just as little of any lessening of his popularity in France. Even in Germany he may be able to make an impression, though the international bitterness there is due to different causes and is apparently not so easily eradicated. President Loubet, it is announced, will retire into private life at the end of his term of office, as President Roosevelt is also pledged to do. There is no possibility of naming beforehand the successor of either of them, but the civilized world will indulge the hope that both will be men who, whatever other aims they may cherish, will be found steadily working for the establishment and maintenance of international peace. So long as the United States, France, and Great Britain preserve this attitude it will be difficult for another great war to emerge.

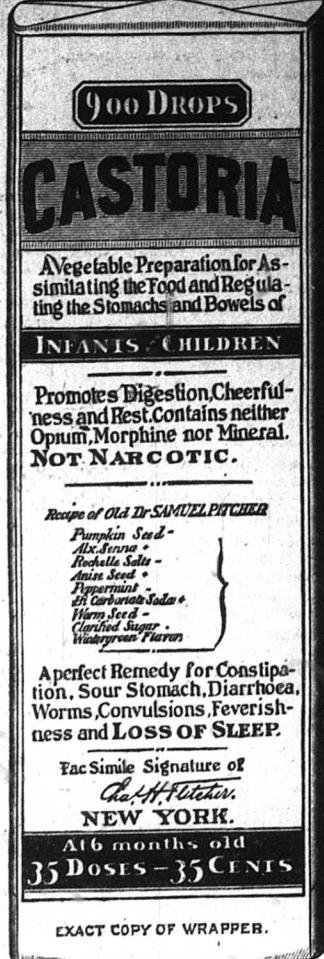
There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constant efforts to cure with local treatments, pronounced it incurable. Now it is known to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Origin of Dog Days.

According to the generally accepted doctrine, the dog days begin on July 3 and end on Aug. 11, but there have been disputes as to every possible point about them. It was universally agreed that they were connected with the dog star. But which one—the real dog star, Sirius, or Procyon, the little dog? Then there were disagreements as to the particular astronomical performance of the star that fixed the dog days, as to their number, which varied



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

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Chas. H. Fletcher,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

When the first Turkish minister, Mele Mele, came to Washington, a grand ball was planned in his honor. Hundreds of invitations were sent out, and nearly everybody who received one came, for there was much curiosity to see the important Turk in his native dress. Particularly were persons anxious to examine the splendid dress turban which had been described and talked about, made, as it was, of plaster of paris, yet looking like the finest muslin. When the evening arrived, Mele Mele seemed to be the only one who was not having a good time. He stood looking as if he did not know that everybody was admiring him and altogether was very much bored till suddenly he caught a glimpse of a big negro woman who was assisting in serving the supper. Instantly he rushed up to her and, throwing his arms about her neck, gave her a good kiss, explaining that he could not help it, she reminded him so much of his best and most expensive wife, and, while the company thought it a very odd thing to do, everybody could understand that he was a homesick man and nobody minded it in the least.

The Broken Wire.

Have you never wondered how when a wire is broken or damaged between two distant cities the operator, sitting in his office, can tell exactly where the accident has occurred?

The explanation is very simple. It requires force to send electricity through a wire. The longer the wire

The Difference.

There is a good story told of Sir Chieh Chen Lo Feng Luh, who was formerly Chinese minister to England. Years ago he was secretary to Li Hung Chang. He is a very able man, and among other accomplishments speaks and writes English perfectly. The story is given in "The Navy as I Have Known It."

Li Hung Chang is reported to have said to him, "I don't know how it is we send our men to Europe and America, and have foreign instructors in our colleges, as do the Japanese, but we do not seem to derive the advantage from their instruction which the Japanese do."

To this Chieh Chen Lo Feng Luh replied:

"That is quite true. I was a classmate of the Marquis Ito in England. He is now prime minister of Japan, and I am your excellency's secretary."

Entirely Fabulous.

She—I thought his wealth was something fabulous. He—So it was. His books show that he has been insolvent for years.

Gout, which is the rich man's disease, is said to be curative by living on 10 cents a day and earning it.

The Napanee Express

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

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CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the
following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
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Any three of the above papers	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

THE THREE PEACEMAKERS.

Without imputing sinister motives of any sort to other national rulers, it is allowable just now to single out for special mention as peacemakers King Edward of Great Britain, President Loubet of France, and President Roosevelt of the United States. While each of them has been operating individually to bring about improved relations between the great powers, their efforts have been made specially successful through co-operation. There seems little reason to doubt that they are all entitled to share in the credit due on account of the Russo-Japanese agreement, though from the very nature of the case President Roosevelt has more to do with bringing about a peace than either of the

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU
A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.

in different estimates between thirty and fifty-four, and whether they were to be reckoned before, after or around the star's performances. The forty settled on precede the rising of Sirius with the sun. A belief grew up that in these days dogs went mad, but terrestrial dogs have really nothing to do with it. The original belief was that the star and sun together brought intense heat and all sorts of plagues.—London Chronicle.

Etymology of "Mutiny."

"Mutiny" is a word of terrible sound, partly because of the many dreadful events that it recalls and partly, no doubt, because to the ear it suggests "mutilate," but it signifies, etymologically, nothing more than "movement," and "commotion" ought really, again according to etymology, to be the stronger word of the two. The old French "meute," meaning sedition, to which the word is traceable, has given way to "emeute" in this sense, "meute" nowadays signifying only a pack of hounds, a much more innocent specialization of movement. It may be noted that, while Shakespeare knows "mutiny" in the modest sense, "Love's Labour's Lost" also speaks of "a man whom right and wrong have chosen as umpire of their mutiny," where "mutiny" only means discord or quarrel.

Military Discipline.

During the early conquests of the French in Algeria the quick tempered General P., thinking that one of his adjutants had displayed want of skill in carrying out his orders, so far forgot himself as to strike him with his riding whip. The officer seized his pistol, took aim at the general and was about to fire, but the pistol would not go off. Then the general immediately called out, "Eight days' arrest for not keeping your weapon in order."

A Storm.

The general public is of the belief that the word "storm" simply implies a precipitation of some kind, either rain, snow or sleet, when, in fact, in a scientific sense the word "storm" means "wind in motion," and when a storm is mentioned by the weather bureau it is expected that the winds will be high regardless of the attending conditions.—Toronto Mail.

A Lost Art.

Modern stained glass is a terrible thing, and, great as is the progress of science in other directions, up to now it has failed to discover how the makers of mediaeval times produced those wonderful deep tints which never tire the eye or offend the taste.

Moral Courage.

It is moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood, the courage to be just, the courage to be honest, the courage to resist temptation, the courage to do one's duty.

The Old, Old Story Boiled Down.

She (early in the evening)—Good evening, Mr. Sampson. —Same She (late in the evening)—Good night, George.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

is the greater is the force required. This force is measured, but instead of calling it pounds, as in measuring the pressure in a boiler, electricians call the units of electrical force "ohms."

Suppose a wire between two offices is 150 miles long, and that on a stormy night it gets broken somewhere. The telegraphist knows that when the wire was sound it took just 2,100 ohms to send a current through, or 14 ohms per mile. He now finds that he can send a current with only 700 ohms. He divides 700 by 14, and finds that the break in the wire is fifty miles from his end.

—AND—

and Weekly Glob

50C.

Till end of 1905

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All Right In His Case.

The teacher was giving the school a little lecture on good conduct. "Let me caution you on another point, children," she said. "Avoid criticizing. Don't make a practice of finding fault with other people or picking flaws in what they say or do. It is a very bad habit to form and will make your own life unhappy."

"Why, teacher," spoke up a little boy, "that's the way my father makes his livin'!"

"You surprise me, Georgy. What is your father's occupation?"

"He's a proofreader, ma'am."

The teacher coughed behind her fan.

"Well, Georgy," she said, "I will make an exception in the case of your father."

Dark Rooms.

There ought not to be a dark room in any human habitation. To have too much sunlight for health is not possible. Its extraordinary intensity under exceptional circumstances can always be moderated as occasion may require, but its plenary supply should always be provided for. Of artificial light generally it may be said that in all its forms, except that of electricity, inasmuch as it is produced by the combustion of some compound of hydrogen and carbon, previously volatilized or brought into a gaseous condition, it is more or less injurious to the atmosphere by consuming the oxygen and emitting mephitic gases.

Too Many vindications.

A man named Bill was always getting in trouble. "But," he would say to his friends afterward, "I was vindicated. Wicked men said cruel things about me, but I was vindicated." After this had happened seven or eight times an old fellow said: "Bill, I quit you right here. You have been vindicated oftener than becomes an honest man."

Cynical.

Doctor (to wealthy old lady, convalescent after a severe illness)—Have you no bright, cheerful relations who could come and stay with you? Old Lady—Oh, yes; many. But they wouldn't be a bit cheerful if they thought I was getting better.

September Dyeing
Success, Profit and Pleasure
When you Use
Diamond Dyes.

Thousands of city and country women and girls will engage in the work of home dyeing in September. Old dresses, skirts, slouses, capes, jackets, wraps and clothing or men, boys and girls, will be carefully soaked out and prepared for the dye bath. It is safe to assert that every wife, mother and daughter who has heard of the wonderful and popular DIAMOND DYES, will use them in preference to any of the crude, weak and adulterated package dyes sold by some dealers for the sake of big profits.

It is unnecessary to add a word regarding the great superiority of DIAMOND DYES over all other makes of dyes. They have world-wide reputation for grand home results; they give colors that never fade in sun or washing. Home dyeing is certainly profitable work when DIAMOND DYES are used.

Beware of imitation package dyes; they ruin your hands and good materials. Ask for the DIAMOND, take no others. Send to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, B., for valuable book on home dyeing work and 48 dyed cloth samples. Sent free to any address.

Put Himself In Pawn.

While George Frederick Cooke was playing an engagement in New York he was dunned for \$500 one afternoon by a creditor too strenuous to be put off.

"Come on, then," said Cooke and led the way to a neighboring pawnbroker's shop.

"My good man, I put myself in pawn," he said. "Lock me up in a closet. Don't let me out. Give this man the ticket. Now"—to the creditor—"take it to my manager and tell him that George Frederick Cooke is locked up here in pawn for \$500. Don't be uneasy. In an hour's time the curtain must ring up. You'll get your money."

He did get it, and when the excited manager, his audience waiting, drove furiously to the pawnshop he found Cooke locked up safely behind the counter, sound asleep, and, being locked up, sober and ready for work.—Rebecca Harding Davis in Saturday Evening Post.

The First Sugar Canes.

Arrian in his "Circuit of the Red Sea" alludes to the sap which "flows from reeds, thickens like honey and is sweet to the taste." Seneca, who Chambers' Encyclopaedia says was "born at Corduba a few years B. C." writes concerning the use of "burned sugar" among the people of India and concludes by adding, "In my opinion the use of sugar spoils the teeth." Nearchus says that sugar cane was first made known to the western countries by the conquests of Alexander the Great. The first of the sugar canes were brought from the east to Sicily in the year 1148 and two years later were introduced in Spain. In 1508 the Spaniards brought some of the seeds or plants to the West Indies, and from these the present industry has grown. According to the London Economist, 5,107,000 tons of sugar were consumed by the inhabitants of the world in 1893.

Luxuries of Rural Life.

The rural town is fast becoming a city in its general appointments, accommodations, manners and style, and it is the means of disseminating the latest ideas and conveniences among surrounding farms. Through investments and improvements the country is getting nearer to the city, nearer to the myriad advantages of comfort which human ingenuity is devising. The present is an era of luxury. Every urban home has the investiture of a palace in a former period—in fact, it offers, with the common exception of size and yard area, more and better facilities for easy living. Every country home is comparatively as well furnished. Almost all the comfort which is found in the city home can be installed and enjoyed in the most isolated farmhouses lying in an out of the way locality.

Why They Have No Hats.

The boys of the "bluecoat school" of Christchurch hospital, England, do not go hatless, as a correspondent intimates, in order that the hair on their heads may grow more abundant from that exposure to the air and elements of rain and sunshine.

The reason the boys of this famous school go without their hats is that one day a very long time ago the bluecoat boys were out walking and met Queen Elizabeth. They neglected to remove their hats, which so incensed the imperious lady that she had their hats taken away from them and swore that they should have hats no more.

It is a fact that men who attended that school did not in their later years become bald.

Do You Suffer With**HEADACHES?**

Won't you be guided by the experience of others—take what they took—and cure yourself as they cured themselves? Fruita-tives cure the cause of the headache. They remove the blood poisons which cause it entirely relieve constipation and tone up the nerves. This letter is in the proof that puts an end to doubt:

"I have tried Fruita-tives and found them splendid for headaches. I feel so much better since I commenced taking them. I think they are a splendid medicine, and am recommending them to all my friends." Mrs. J. W. DULONG, Thanesville, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

see a box. All druggists.

Manufactured by Fruita-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

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Artist
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IS COMING
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Will be at Paisley Hotel on

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LADIES—If you appreciate the added charm and the younger appearance lent to the face by having beautiful hair, do not fail to see the grand assortment of **Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wave Fronts and Wigs**, which **PROF. DORENWEND** will have with him. Consultations entirely free and demonstrations given regarding these beautiful conceptions in natural hair.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD

Even though you are bald or partially so you can regain your former appearance by wearing Dorenwend's Wigs and Toupees.

They are made to match any shade of hair. They are a protection to the head and a cure for chronic cold in the head and catarrh. They are perfectly fitted to the head and bear no trace of artificiality.

PROF. DORENWEND will take measurements and demonstrate the merits of his Wigs.

DON'T FORGET THE DAYS AND DATES.

"After Dinner Oratory In America" appears to be one of the subjects forever interesting to the British reader. The manner of it would seem to puzzle him a little and shock him at the same time. In the Nineteenth Century Daniel Crilly gives some account of the origin of the peculiar American habit of treating serious matters humorously after dinner and contrasts a banquet in New York with, say, a Mansion House dinner in London. He quotes Lowell's ingredients of after dinner oratory. "They are," said Lowell, "the joke, the quotation and the platitude, and the successful platitude, in my judgment, requires a very high order of genius." As an example of American wit Mr. Crilly gives the following:

"I chanced to be in Chicago (said this gentleman at a dinner board to a company of fellow New Englanders) two or three days after the great fire of 1871. As I walked among the smoking ruins if I saw a man with a cheerful air I knew that he was a resident of Chicago. If I saw a man with a long face I knew that he represented a Hartford Insurance company. Really the cheerful resignation with which the Chicago people endured the losses of New England did honor to human nature."

Perfect Manners.

Politeness is perhaps instinctive with some, but with the majority it is a matter of training of the slow and careful discipline of voice and eye and carriage. Under this training all the angles of personal vanity and self consciousness are rubbed off, the person becomes adorned with grace, ease, gentleness and simplicity, and what may seem to the untrained observer as the perfection of naturalness may be simply the perfection of culture.

Tall Enough to Stand It.

"Mrs. Spuddsworth, it seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "is rather inclined to loquacity."

"Still," replied her hostess as she straightened the \$1,900 rug, "for a person as tall as her it ain't so bad as though she was shorter."

Attendance Accounted For.

Rev. Dr. Torker—I'm pleased to see that you attend church so regularly. I hope you have found grace. Far-gorn—Excuse me, but her name is Helen. Ah, there she is now. Good morning!

Feline Soliloquy.

"I wonder," mused the family cat, after carefully inspecting the new mouse trap, "if that is intended as a labor saving device for my benefit or if I'm in danger of losing my situation."

In matter nature allows no atom to budge its grasp, in mind no thought or feeling to perish. It gathers up the fragments that nothing be lost.—Thomas.

Gold-filled means a casting of gold welded to a specially-made base metal. H. & A. S. gold-filled Watch Chains are equal in every way to solid gold chains for 10, 15 or 25 years

Your jeweler sells H. & A. S. Chains. Send for the H. & A. S. Chain Book. H. & A. SAUNDERS, King & John Sts., Toronto.

Whiskers and Weather.

Do whiskers grow faster in hot weather than in cold? The correct answer to this question is, "They do." Barbers say that there is an increase of about 20 per cent in business during the extremely hot spells and that all this increase comes from the men who habitually shave every other day instead of once a day. Although hot weather makes more business for the chin polishers, they do not particularly welcome it. Men are always more irritable and harder to shave. This, coupled with the increased speed of execution, makes the whole business unsatisfactory for both the shaver and the shavee.

Keeping Up Appearances.

An extraordinary amount of money in London is wasted on keeping up appearances, says the Ladies' Field. Any number of people entertain lavishly, have a big house, imposing carriages, three men in the kitchen, the same number of footmen to support the butler, and yet the daughters of the house never have 5 shillings to spend and have to calculate whether a new pair of evening gloves can be afforded.

The Waterproof Face.

I am convinced that our solemnity of demeanor is generated by our gray skies, our piercing east winds, our heavy, yellow fogs and our slushy roads and pavements. The waterproof face is the direct result of a firmament of lead. Many of us English people look like incarnate umbrellas.—London Queen.

The Old, Old Scorpion.

Scorpions are relics of prehistoric times. They have been in existence since the middle Silurian era, and through all the changes in environment in the millions of years which have elapsed they have remained practically the same in structural character, in habit. There is little, if any, evidence that these animals in the past days of their history have ever gained a livelihood by means other than those employed at the present day. But, though abundance of time has been granted them to become specialized into any number of strange forms, they have retained a wonderful resemblance to the original genera. Although the arms of the sea constitute barriers which scorpions cannot pass and although their means of dispersal are very limited, the antiquity of the animal is so great that it has succeeded in distributing itself over the greater part of the globe, outside of the Arctic areas, and before the present period their distribution was even greater.

Woman at Her Worst.

In every sense the most objectionable dress ever worn by English women was that of the early sixties, writes Harry Furniss in the Gentlewoman. I defy any lady to appear refined in the correct fashions of that period. I was just old enough to look at them in picture books and gaze in my perambulator at the common objects of fashion with infantile astonishment. The hair stuck out at the back of the head, as a chignon or bun (really resembling a loaf), surmounted by a little black turban with a feather stuck in it; tight fitting purple jacket, strapped and crossed with black or red braid; pantaloons of gray color—bright yellow, say—on which were worked startling patterns in red braid; short full skirt—say of red—with wide upright stripes of purple braid; a red parasol, yellow gloves and violet boots completed a costume that our gentlewomen once wore!—Fall Mall, Gazette.

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We are sure we can please you.

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BOYLE & SON,

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Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Betrayed to The Spanish

By SAMUEL LOVELACE

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Three men had lain down to sleep in a Cuban jungle—three men in ragged uniforms and unkempt in appearance to the last degree. Two of them wore bandages over fresh wounds, and the trio looked gaunt and starved and slept as if sleep had not come to them for several nights before. It was 8 o'clock when they threw themselves down among the land crabs, with the evening air swarming with mosquitoes, and it was an hour after midnight when one of them awoke and softly crawled over to another and whispered in his ear:

"Diaz, awake! It is time!"

"Is the Yankee sound asleep?" asked the other as he sat up.

"He sleeps like a pig. Things could not be better for us."

The two moved away like serpents through the rank grass and jungle until they had covered a hundred feet, and then they stood up and made their way swiftly along in the direction of the Spanish lines.

There were plenty of American adventurers in the ranks of the patriots—men whose sympathies were on the right side and who ran the blockade and joined the insurgents to fight for them as they had fought for the Union years before. Such men were at first given the hand of welcome, but when their dash and bravery had earned them promotion there were envy and jealousy to be reckoned with.

The man left lying alone in the jungle was Tom Warner, good natured, reckless and careless. Here, where he had been fighting for six months, nearly always on scout duty, he was called Captain Warner. He had a commission from Garcia, but the title was a barren one. He had furnished his own weapons and clothing and had never drawn a penny from what facetiously might be termed the insurgent treasurer. He had won praise and admiration

that the Spaniards might make him captive. They had heard of the Yankee fighter—aye, and felt his blows—and they had said that they would give him no quarter if they were lucky enough to capture him. He had sent back a message of defiance and gone his way, and it never once entered his mind that some of the men whose battles he was assisting to fight might betray him.

"So you wish to surrender yourselves and at the same time put the Yankee into my hands?" asked the colonel into whose presence they were conducted from the picket post.

"Sir, Señor Colonel. We wish to fight against our good friends the Spaniards no longer, and in surrendering we place in your hands one who has killed many of your brave men. The reward shall be what you will."

The colonel looked at them for a moment in contempt. The Spaniard is bloodthirsty and cruel in wartime, but he also has a code of honor. He might condescend to play the spy, but he would not condescend to betray for money.

Each one of the men was handed a five dollar gold piece and ordered to report to the officer of the day, and the colonel wrote a few lines and dispatched them by his orderly and lay down to sleep.

Two hours later he heard the sergeant's squad that had been sent out coming back with their prisoner, but he turned over and slept again. It would be time enough to settle with the Yankee in the morning. The squad had been guided to the place where the captain still slumbered, and he had been made a prisoner without resistance.

"And so, American, you are here, fighting among the rebels against our king!" sneered the colonel when he had eaten his breakfast and the prisoner stood before him.

"I am fighting for the independence of Cuba," was the quiet reply.

"The independence of a mob of dogs! However, that makes no difference. You are not one of them. You have no right here. You may have a commission, but I do not recognize it. No rebel dog has authority to issue commissions. You know your fate, señor?"

"I believe you sent me word only a

to be captured."

"And rest assured I shall do so. No; I will not shoot you; I will hang you. You are a spy, and you shall die by the rope."

"On what day and hour?" was the calm inquiry.

"Days and hours!" thundered the colonel as he showed his teeth at his prisoner. "I have no days and hours for the hanging of such as you. I string them up at my own convenience. At 10 o'clock—an hour and a half from now—you shall dance on nothing!"

"Very well, colonel," said Tom as he saluted and fell back and was marched away by his guard.

"He is a brave man," mused the colonel later on, "but he defied me. Yes, I will hang him, and I will make him afraid before he is swung off. When the dogs of renegades hear how he died, begging for his life, it will be a lesson to be heeded. He is hungry and thirsty, but he shall neither eat nor drink before the execution."

The force under the colonel comprised about 400 men. Orders were sent out to parade, all but the sentinels, under arms at 10:15, and a corporal was detailed to see to the erection of a gallows. His work was not arduous or lengthy. A small tree trunk was passed from the crotch of one tree to another and a noosed rope tied to its center. The prisoner would be placed on a pork barrel—an American pork barrel for the grim irony—and it would be kicked from under him.

At the hour named by the colonel the troops were under arms and formed a three sided square around the gallows. Then the prisoner was brought out. His elbows were tied behind him, and in his contempt for the Cubans who had sold their officer the colonel ordered the two men to march with the condemned man and act as his executioners. They had sold a man for money, but when it came to playing the part of hangmen they rebelled. They hung back, but the colonel ordered the lash applied.

When the prisoner was led under the noosed rope the colonel faced him and made him a butt of ridicule. He pointed at his rags, at his starved looks, at his unkempt appearance, and the soldiers in line laughed. From ridicule he turned to sarcasm and thence to abuse and revilement, and during the long half hour the prisoner faced him calmly without a word. There were not ten men in the lines who did not feel a secret admiration for him. The colonel had failed to shake his nerve, and, chagrined and angered, he ordered one of the deserters to place the barrel and the other to assist the prisoner to mount.

Then it was that one of the betrayers felt the stings of conscience. He was the one who was placing the barrel. He knew what he was going to do would bring him perhaps a more cruel death than that designed for his captain, but he did not hesitate. Like a flash he whipped out a knife and cut the prisoner's bonds, and, though taken by surprise, Captain Tom bounded away toward the forest.

In his excitement the colonel called upon the lines to fire and ran after the fleeing man. A volley was let go, and when the smoke cleared away the colonel lay dead on the ground, the victim of twenty bullets.

For a moment every soldier seemed dumb and without power to move. Then there were shouts and yells, and the lines broke and became a mob. When order was restored the renegades were no longer in sight. The jungle sheltered them and the captain

Good Boys

Are the bad boys very often. The boy that's good for anything is generally pugnacious. He's a healthy animal, and the healthy animal will always fight for his rights.

When a boy shuns the rough sports of his companions he is apt to be a weakling, and to be conscious of the fact.

A great many mothers have testified to the wonderful curing and strengthening power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. All strength comes from food after it has been perfectly digested and assimilated. By curing diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, "Golden Medical Discovery" enables the perfect nourishment of the body, which is thus built up in the only way a body can be built up—by food.

There is no alcohol in "Discovery," and it entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"Dr. Pierce's medicine has done wonders for my two sons," writes Mrs. M. Hartwick, of Demarest, Oswego Co., N. Y. "Both had scrofula. My eldest son was taken two or three years ago with hemorrhage from the lungs. It troubled him for over a year. He took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and has not had one in over a year. My younger son had scrofulous sores on his neck; had two lanced, but has not had any since he commenced to take your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper cover, sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. For cloth binding send 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



No Twilight In Mexico.

There is almost no twilight in Mexico. You watch the sun, a blazing orb, descending with growing swiftness and wreathed in a veil of fire toward the horizon. Around, the air is amber tinted, glowing. Suddenly it begins to drop behind the distant mountains, and the shadows advance across the plain, swallowing up the landscape in mellow gloom. The shadow draws near and nearer—envelops the town. Behind the sky is still lit up with the rosy beams. A hue of shadow creeps swiftly up the rugged sides of old Popocatepetl, obscuring completely the base of the mountain as it advances. Up, up the snow capped crest, deepening in tint until at last it hangs like a great oval against the darkening sky. A moment it remains so, glowing and quivering as if on fire—grows smaller and is gone. Night has come.

Through the dusky silence you seek your hotel, passing on the roadside silent figures, fagot laden. "Adios, señor!" Their soft voiced greeting falls upon your ear like a benediction.—Lee W. Shugler in Recreation.

Through, but Kent Going.

A long-winded member of the Massachusetts legislature was delivering a political address in a town not far from Boston, and the village folk gathered in the town hall to hear it.

He had been speaking quite awhile when finally an old Scotchman arose and walked out of the hall. At the door one of his countrymen was waiting with his hand to drive the orator to the station.

"Is he done yet, Sandy?" asked the Scot on the box.

— (Continued from page 1)

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing.

If your daughter cannot supply you, send \$1.00 to E. F. HALL & CO., Newark, N. J.

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

"Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them."

M. E. PARKS,
Keene, Ont.

"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."

MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
Hayworth, Quebec.

"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."

W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church,
Carleton Place.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can.,
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE, No. 26 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 12 No. 40 No. 4 No. 6

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Arr. Bannockburn 0 6 00 6 00 1 50

Allans 0 8 15 2 00 2 00

Queensboro 8 6 25 2 00 2 00

Bridgewater 14 6 10 2 25 2 25

Tweed 20 6 55 2 45 2 45

Stoo 7 00 7 20 2 55 2 55

Brinkburn 27 7 25 7 55 3 30

Darkins 33 7 40 8 15 3 40

Grindale 57 7 55 8 35 3 55

Brinsford 40 8 10 9 10 2 20 2 20

Tamworth 41 8 25 9 35 2 40 2 40

Enterprise 46 8 25 9 35 2 40 2 40

Grindale Bridge 48 8 37 9 50 2 52 2 47

Moscow 51 8 37 9 50 2 52 2 47

Galterskith 53 8 48 10 00 3 05 5 00

Yarker 55 8 48 10 05 3 05 5 05

Camden East 59 8 55 10 10 3 18 5 38

Thomson's Mills 60 8 55 10 10 3 18 5 38

Newburgh 61 8 55 10 35 3 25 5 45

Strathcona 62 8 55 10 45 3 35 5 55

Napanee 69 11 00 3 50 6 15

Arr. Napanee 69 11 00 3 50 6 15

Deseronto 73 11 30 6 35

Arr. Deseronto 73 11 30 6 35

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 2 No. 4 No. 4 No. 6

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Arr. Kingston 0 3 25 3 25

G. T. R. Junction 9 3 35 3 35

Glenvale 10 3 40 3 40

Murvale 14 3 40 3 40

Harrowmith 19 3 40 3 40

Sydenham 23 8 10 4 20

Harrowmith 19 8 10 4 20

Frontenac 23 8 15 4 25

Yarker 26 8 35 4 50

Arr. Camden East 26 9 05 3 03 5 03

Thomson's Mills 31 9 30 3 25 5 45

Newburgh 31 9 30 3 25 5 45

Strathcona 34 9 45 3 35 5 55

Napanee 40 10 00 3 50 6 15

Arr. Napanee 40 10 00 3 50 6 15

Deseronto 49 10 00 3 50 6 15

Arr. Deseronto 49 10 00 3 50 6 15

Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

Stations Miles No. 1. No. 41 No. 3. No. 6

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Arr. Deseronto 7 00 12 40

Arr. Napanee 9 7 20 1 00

Arr.

WILTON.

Miss Grace Wallace has returned from Elgin, accompanied by her niece Miss Topping.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Snook, with their little daughter, Rochester, and Mr. and Mrs. John Snook, Trenton, are visiting their many friends in this vicinity. Recently Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Shibley, gave a little fishing party at Sydenham in their honor. They returned with a good supply of fish, Mrs. Snook having proved herself the champion angler of the day.

Blake Switzer, William Davy and Clarence Babcock took in the Caspian's trip down the river.

Prof. W. T. McClement, Armour's Institute, Chicago, was calling on friends here.

STELLA.

The new threshing outfit purchased by Messrs. Preston, Patterson, Howard and McFern, arrived here, by steamer Pierrepont.

The schools have re-opened, No. 1 has been repainted and shingled. Miss Dunwoody is engaged as teacher L. Wright, the former teacher having resigned.

Miss Jennie Filson, of No. 2, has tendered her resignation, and leaves for the North-West at once.

A house and lot was sold in the village by public auction. Captain Glen was the purchaser.

Mrs. J. Sanders and family left on the Steamer Caspian, for their home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. M. Filson has returned to Kingston after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. D. Gaughey.

Visitors: Mrs. Mackenzie, North Bay and, Mrs. Jackson, Kingston, at W. Allen's. Miss Reid, Kingston, at A. Glenn's. D. Henderson, Syracuse, at H. Filson's. Miss Neilson, Conway, at A. E. Howard's.

YARKER.

A daughter of J. Vanness and another lady, driving to Yarker, were thrown from the buggy, their horse taking fright at Rinkley's cart standing on the roadside. The horse was stopped after running about a mile leaving buggy and harness in bad shape.

The other day William Wallace, while driving to Woodmuckett saw mill, when passing J. Emberley's barn, the team started to run away and losing control of the horses, they threw him out while rounding a turn breaking his right leg, above the knee, and bruising his head badly.

Master Harry Babcock, while jumping from a fence, caught his foot and was thrown to the ground breaking his arm. Dr. Oldham was called and set it for him.

The Merchants Bank will open up here next to Watt's hotel.

M. Vanluven has moved to his farm. This leaves an opening here for a harness-maker.

We have had quite a chapter of accidents lately. Two men killed, two

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES OF PE-RU-NA.

Catarrh and Catarrhal

Diseases Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Ailments Combined.



Suffered Long With Catarrh.

Miss Clara Case, 735 9th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I can think of no event in my life that fills me with more gratitude and at the same time a sense of future security, as a cure after long suffering from catarrh, brought about by using Peruna as directed. It has completely cured me."—Clara Case.

Entire System Toned by Pe-ru-na.

Miss Mary Bennett, 1619 Addison Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"A few months ago I contracted a cold by getting my feet wet, and although I used the usual remedies I could not shake it off.

"I finally took Peruna. In a week I was better. After several weeks I succeeded in ridding myself of any trace of a cold, and besides the medicine had toned up my system so that I felt splendid."—Mary Bennett.

with broken limbs, and others thrown from rigs by horses running away.

Mrs. A. H. Montgomery has been paid in full by the railroad company the amount of her late husband's insurance, and also all expenses; a very generous act.

Montreal Herald.

John D. Rockefeller says he has never taken a drink in his life. And look at him to-day! He eat, has no hair, and everybody's talking about him.

Physicians Had Given Up the Case—Now Entirely Well.

Miss Gertrude Linford, Vice President Parkside Whist Club and teacher of Whist, 231 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna has effectually cured me after physicians had practically given up my case.

"For a long time I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys, had a weakness and pain in the back, lost flesh rapidly, my feet were swollen, my face was puffed under the eyes and I had a waxy sallowness of the skin.

"I took Peruna for some time and am entirely well. I cannot endorse Peruna too strongly."—Gertrude Linford.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not delay. Take Peruna at once. Delays are dangerous.

Miss Nalley's Story—Short, But Interesting to Every Woman.

Miss Addie Nalley, 137 D street, S. E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"A cough, the grip, catarrh of the meanest kind—all sorts of remedies, home, patent and prescribed by doctors, and no relief—that tells my story, a story of suffering and distress that lasted four years.

"Then—three bottles of Peruna—catarrh gone, appetite and strength returned—a happy woman, and none more grateful for the blessing of health—that is what Peruna has done for me."—Addie Nalley.

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession, authentic letters certifying to the same. During many years advertising we have never used a single spurious testimonial.

contained the body of the saint. This is looked upon as a certain cure for toothache. But the most important of all the ceremonies is the throwing of a fowl from the tower of the church to the people below. It is torn to pieces in an instant, and the man who is fortunate enough to secure the head is looked upon as a champion, while his parish is regarded as sure to secure the best harvest.

Content Swift.

out for yourself whether it is a good bread flour, test it in the following way: In the first place, see that it is white with a faint yellow tinge. Then take some of it up in your hand and press it; it will fall apart loosely, not in lumps. Rub some of it between your fingers; it will not feel entirely smooth and powdery, but you will be able faintly to distinguish the different particles. Put a little of it between your teeth and chew; it will crunch a

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and special treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

HINE

fully according to direc-
bly prevent Consumption
ire any of these lesser
ays, the forerunners of

CONSECON, May 30th, 1904.

the pleasure to speak of the merits of h I found to be a marvelous tonic and I was taken down with a bad cold, on my lungs. In fact, I believe I was a colds for months previous, and tried common cure-alls and cheap nostrums you, but obtained no relief. I had then such remedies are merely palliative and paratations. Friends advised Psychine, and several bottles I became sound and strong of my friends have been saved much 'psychine, and I voluntarily give permission ion of this statement.

O. W. MORRISON.

Psychine

(Pronounced Si-keen.)

all drug stores, \$1.00 per bottle. If your t Psychine in stock call at Dr. Slocum, ing street, west, Toronto, and a large will be given you free as a test. To outside of Toronto a sample mailed upon

TWINS do your work



ater. "Bear in mind that all is not me of washing powder. Don't accept

shing Powder

ckage."

washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-
ware and tinware, relining nests, work-
n, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Y, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

g, hard water softener

look at him to-day: he eat, has no hair, and everybody's talking about him.

Hamilton Herald.

And old Linevitch will now be able for the rest of his life, to brag about the victory he would have gained over Oyama if only those peskey plenipotentiaries had not patched up a peace.

Toronto News.

The police will have charge of the polls in the first Russian elections. A vote for the government means a whipping, one for the opposition, a life sentence to Siberia. Mr. Whitney should look into the system.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

1921 cheese were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 791 white and 1130 colored.

All the cheese sold at 11 3/16c.

The usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLORED
Napanee	1	..	100
Croydon	2	..	70
Clareview	3	..	70
Tamworth	4	100	..
Sheffield	5	100	..
Centreville	6	..	100
Palace Road	7	..	75
Phippen No. 1	8	100	..
Phippen No. 2	9	80	..
Phippen No. 3	10	..	65
Kingsford	11	66	..
Forest Mills	12	120	..
Union	13	80	..
Odessa	14	..	75
Excelsior	15	..	75
Enterprise	16	75	..
White Creek	17
Selby	18	..	200
Camden East	19	..	60
Newburgh	20	..	140
Dessertonto	21	..	175
Maribank	22	50	..
Maple Ridge	23	20	..
Metzler	24
Farmers' Friend	25
Farmers' Choice	26

Why We Are Thirsty.

The sensation of thirst is caused by a lack of fluids in the system. In a state of health it indicates that the body wants moisture. We should distinguish natural thirst from that caused by stimulating food and beverages, which produce a fever in the organs of digestion. Thirst is caused by a failure of the salivary and other glands to secrete a proper amount of fluid for use in the stomach. It is possible to quench thirst not only by the ordinary means, but through the blood vessels and the skin. Much of the water drunk passes out through the skin by means of the blood vessels and is known as unconscious perspiration. It is a well-known fact that the loss of blood is always followed by intense thirst. This thirst is one of the most harrowing features of a battlefield, as every old soldier knows. The reason for it is that, the blood vessels being drained of their moisture, the skin becomes parched and every pore is changed into a thirsty mouth. Thirst accompanies fevers, but its causes are local, being due to dryness in the throat and mouth, the result of a high temperature.

A Quaint Old Ceremony.

This is one of many quaint ceremonies that take place at the Church of St. Gildas, in Brittany, on the feast day of the patron saint. Two or three thousand peasants on horseback ride in procession three times round the church and then proceed to draw water from the sacred well close by and pour it over their animals in the belief that it will act as a sure preventive of accidents and disease.

Meanwhile the women inside the church are engaged in standing in a stone sarcophagus supposed to have

the best hayseed.

Cynical Swift.

Swift's sardonic saying that a man who marries "thrusts his hand into a sackful of snakes on the chance of finding an eel" is often quoted as the Arabian proverb and sometimes attributed to a later misogynist, but hardly ever assigned to its real author. Every one, however, recognizes as Swiftian the following saying expressive of the unhappiness of marriage and of the cause of this unhappiness: "Venus, a beautiful, good natured lady, was the goddess of love; Juno, a terrible shrew, the goddess of marriage; and they were always mortal enemies." "The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages."—T. P.'s London Weekly.

An Easy Way to Test Flour.

Every housewife knows that some flour will make good bread, while other flour will not. If you want to find

one ready to determine the different particles. Put a little of it between your teeth and chew; it will crunch a little, and the taste will be sweet and nutty without any acidity—that is, if it is a good bread flour it will do all these things.

Black Coal Smoke.

There is, it seems, a great deal more than carbon in black coal smoke. Professor E. Knecht analyzed the soot from Manchester coal smoke, and at a lecture in London he exhibited the results of his analysis. Among them were snow white samples of ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphate, calcium sulphate and a beautifully crystallized paraffin hydrocarbon similar in properties and composition to a substance present in beeswax. The soot also contained 13 per cent of heavy hydrocarbon oils. From some of the products Professor Knecht prepared a brown dyestuff which produced absolutely fast shades on cotton.

THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love.

There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured. Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head! A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband.

The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctoring does no good.

If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities, or dependency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.



"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

It Takes Less **'SALADA'**

Ceylon Tea to make a satisfactory infusion than any other tea on the continent.

BLACK, MIXED or GREEN.

Sold only in Lead Packets. 40c, 50c, 60c. By all grocers.
Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

TOBACCO FARMING CARES

GREAT CAUTION IS NECESSARY IN THE WORK.

This Is a Most Difficult Business
Some Tobacco Won't "Cure"
At All.

Just about the time when the main crop of tobacco ripens in the northern and middle parts of the United States comes the danger of frost and hail.

Both of these things will ruin any crop, so the grower waits longingly for the day when the leaf is ripe enough to cut. Sometimes he cuts it too soon, and then the crop is useless. Most of it will "pole sweat"—that is, the leaves will sweat and ferment when hung in the shed, and those which escape will be thin and full of white veins.

There is no other crop in the world half so difficult to secure in good condition as cigar tobacco. Not a plant must be cut till the dew is almost off the ground, nor any after three o'clock in the day. Neither must cutting proceed when the sun is too hot. Sunburnt leaves will never cure. They always remain green. A cloudy but dry day is the ideal for harvesting cigar tobacco.

Tobacco plants are cut off just above the roots with one blow of a cleaver, or with a pair of long-handled shears. The plants must lie on the ground until a trifle wilted; then they are turned over so that the leaves on the other side may also become a little withered. They must not lie too long. If too much wilted the leaves will stick together.

HALF A DOZEN METHODS.

A special vehicle is used for carrying the plants to the shed. It is a long, low wagon, with racks thirty feet long, on which the plants are hung upside down. The cart drives right into the shed, and the plants are hung in rows on laths suspended to the roof.

It is a very odd point that a tobacco leaf killed by chloroform or frost will not cure at all. It remains always perfectly green. Curing, therefore, is probably a life process due to the chemical activity of the materials stored in the cells of the leaf.

There are half a dozen different methods of curing tobacco. The plants intended to make cigar wrappers, of which the cutting and housing has been just described, are air-cured as they hang in the shed. This is the simplest process, but much the most lengthy.

As soon as all green color has disappeared, the grower knows that the curing is over and the tobacco ready to strip. But even then he may have to wait for days, for stripping cannot begin until a wet day comes. If he tried to strip his tobacco in dry weather, the leaves would crack and split all to pieces. On the first wet

beautiful golden red so greatly valued.

A DISTINCT VARIETY.

The Perique tobacco so largely used for cigarette blends is all grown in Louisiana, near the Mississippi, on deep, rich, black soil. Perique is an entirely distinct variety of the tobacco plant. It is planted in February and harvested in June. It is rapidly air-cured, and the leaves are then twisted into bunches of twenty and laid in boxes.

Great weights, as much as 7,000 pounds, are put on the full boxes, the result being to squeeze the juice right out of the leaves. This juice is black and gummy. At the end of twenty-four hours the leaves are taken out and aired. They then reabsorb the juice and become darker.

This process is repeated many times over, at intervals of a day or two; the tobacco is thus cured in its own juices, and grows darker and darker until it shines with a lustrous blackness. Perique is said to be the most wholesome of all tobaccos grown.

Latakia, now so largely used for blending purposes in pipe mixtures, comes from the Leyant, and is cured in somewhat similar fashion.—Pearson's Weekly.

A MODERN MEDICINE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure Diseases Through the Blood.

Medicines of the old-fashioned kind will sometimes relieve the symptoms of disease, though they can never touch the disease itself—they never cure. Ordinary medicines leave behind them indigestion, constipation, biliousness and headache; purgatives leave the patient feverish and weakened.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, on the other hand, do direct good to the body, blood and nerves. They fill the veins with new, rich, red blood; they brace the nerves; they drive out disease by going right to the root of the trouble in the blood.

They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm.

Mrs. Geo. Henry, Boxgrove, Ont., says:—"It is

with thanks that I tell you that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured me after my doctor had said I could not be cured. I suffered from an almost constant fluttering of the heart, and sometimes severe pains.

The least exertion would leave me breathless and tired out. My appetite was poor, and my head ached nearly all the time. I had lost all ambition to do any work, and felt very hopeless. I had taken a great deal of medicine without any benefit, until I was advised to try Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills. These have

made a remarkable change in my condition, and I am feeling better than I have done for years. I gladly give my experience in the hope that it will benefit others."

Now Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR

THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XIII.

Becca, looking round swiftly, took the watch from his pocket and looked at it. It was a handsome one, with a monogram which puzzled her and which few persons could have disentangled. She put the watch to her ear, turned the key—Cyril wondered the next day what on earth had come to his first-class lever!—and then put it back in its place. As she did so she caught sight of an envelope in the breast pocket of his coat. She put her hand in and took it out, and, looking round again warily, read it by the light of the moon. There was not much in it to satisfy her burning curiosity.

"Dear Cyril," it ran, "I found on getting to town that your picture, 'The Reapers,' was making a stir. I always told you that it was just bad and tricky enough to catch the public taste. Moses, the picture dealer, has offered £80 for it, and I've made bold to ask £100, and will take that sum if I can screw him up to it. Have you recovered from your madness, or is the dogstar still burning? I don't ask you what you are doing, for I know. You are just loafing about, smoking, dreaming, mooning, anything but working. Oh, the brief madness which men call love! Adieu, insane youth.

Of course, Becca could not understand the latter part of the note, but the earlier made her prick up her ears. The handsome gentleman was not only amusing himself by painting pictures, but getting a hundred pounds for one!

She looked for more letters, but could not find any; in fact, there was nothing else to reward her search but a faded and dusty rose, which she found between his waistcoat and his shirt, lying upon his heart, indeed.

She looked at this with a puzzled frown on her warm, classical brow, then with a little smile put it back.

In doing so she touched his arm, and the pain caused him to come to.

His eyes opened and his lips moved, and Becca, bending down her head, heard him murmur a name:

"Norah!"

Her eyes lighted and her face flushed. She had discovered something, at any rate. This handsome young stranger was in love with her beautiful mistress.

She raised his head and fanned him with her hat, and presently he came round completely and eyed her at first with a passionate look which changed to one of surprise.

"Why, you are not—" he said. "I thought it was—It's Becca South, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir," said Becca.

"Where am I?" he asked confusedly.

"In the Court drive, sir," she replied. "I found you lying here, just as you are. Have you been ill?"

"I don't know. Oh, yes, I do," he said, wincing as he felt his arm. "Yes, I must have fainted, like a woman," he added, with disgust.

"I've hurt my arm, Becca."

He struggled to his feet and leaned against her arm slightly, sighing a little; for you see he had been half dreaming that Norah stood beside him, and the disappointment was

do think. That's the worst of a pretty girl, Mr. Berton."

"She appears to be able to turn a London head as well as a country one," said Guildford Berton, with almost a paternal smile. "The young fellow who is with her is the artist, Mr. Burne, who is stopping at the inn."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Jobson, under his breath. "Why, he's a gentleman, bean't he, sir?"

"Oh, well, gentlemen admire pretty girls, you know, Jobson. We won't disturb them; we've all been young once, eh?"

"You're young yet, sir. But that Becca's a flirt, she be!"

"Good night," said Guildford Berton.

"Good night, Becca!" said the old man, slyly, as she fussed past, a moment later.

She returned his greeting in a voice of the sweetest innocence and sped on; but Jobson waited, and presently Cyril walked past.

Jobson was too respectful to address him, but took a good look at him as he passed, then went down and locked the gate.

Guildford Berton had drawn back into the shadow of the trees beside the horse pond and waited until Cyril came slowly up to him, then he stepped into the light.

"Oh, it's you."

"Yes," was the quiet answer. "I thought you would pass and I waited to ask you whether you were all right."

Cyril looked rather surprised at the friendly tone of the speech. The man had maintained a sombre silence at the hall door.

"How did you pass me? I came down the drive."

"And I was tempted by the fitness of the night to walk round by the bridle path," said Guildford Berton. "But you haven't answered my question. Are you hurt? Can I help you?"

"Well, I don't know," said Cyril warily. He was worn out with the pain and excitement. "I've done something to my arm," and he touched it.

"I thought you looked rather pale and done up," said Guildford Berton. "You'd better come to my place and let me see what's the matter with it. I'm a bit of a doctor, you know."

"Ah, yes, so you said. Very well. It's very kind of you."

Guildford Berton led the way down the gloomy lane and unlocked the door in the wall and motioned Cyril to enter. A lantern stood behind the door and he lit it, and holding it above his head unlocked the door of the house.

If it had seemed cold and dark and grim to Cyril on his first visit, it appeared doubly so now, and a faint shudder ran through him as he thought if he ever wanted a scene for a murder this cheerful residence would supply it in all its details.

His host lit the lamp and motioned Cyril into the chair. As he sat down he noticed again the faint smell of chemicals, and it struck upon his jaded senses with an intense repugnance.

weather, the leaves would crack and split all to pieces. On the first wet day the doors are all opened and the damp air allowed to circulate through the shed. So the leaf becomes soft and pliable.

LEAVES FOR CIGAR WRAPPING. When the leaves are stripped, an operation requiring great care, they are sorted into different qualities and made up into bundles weighing about half a pound each. None but an experienced man can do this. A single worm-eaten or stained leaf in a bundle of cigar wrappers will spoil its value.

Not all the leaves from one stalk will make wrappers. Those nearest the ground are used for fillers, the next three or four are known as seconds, and only the choicest of those higher up are put into the bundles for wrappers. These wrapper bundles or "hands," as they are termed, are usually wrapped in manilla paper and strongly tied with string.

A platform of poles or boards is then made ready, and the "hands" stacked on these, but ends inwards. When the stack is complete boards are put over the top, and heavy weights laid on these. The ends of the pile must be covered to keep them from drying out, and the pile often examined to see that it does not heat.

READY FOR THE DEALERS.

The tobacco is then ready for the dealers, but not yet for market. The dealers assort the bundles, box the tobacco, and when this is finished "sweat" the leaf in a sealed room. The second fermentation ripens and softens the leaf and gives it that shiny, oily surface known as "satin face."

Ordinary smoking tobaccos are usually cured much more rapidly than cigar leaf. This is done by the use of artificial heat. Each plant contains when cut about a pound of water, and to dry this out and cure the leaf takes about 100 hours.

Nearly every large grower has his own formula for applying heat. Usually the temperature is kept at 90 degrees for the first twenty-four hours. That turns the leaf yellow. Then twenty hours at 100 degrees fixes the color. Third comes the real curing, which requires forty-eight hours at 125 degrees. The stalk and stems are left in ordinary smoking tobacco, and those, too, must also be cured. For this purpose a heat of 125, gradually rising during ten hours to 175 degrees, is necessary.

Enormous experience is necessary to cure tobacco by artificial heat. To make the fire too hot at the beginning causes the leaf to become starchy and stiff and gives it a bluish color, which is undesirable. Some kinds of heavy leaf need air-drying for some time before firing. This is particularly the case with tobacco cut in wet weather when full of sap. Yet if damp leaf is kept too long before curing it becomes "house-burned" and loses its color.

If tobacco is too dry before it is cured, the leaf is variable in color; if too wet, the color will be too dark. Fair weather, with occasional showers, helps tobacco to assume the

that it will benefit others."

Now Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up strength as they did in Mrs. Henley's case in just one way—they actually make new blood. That is all they do, but they do it well. They don't act on the bowels, they don't bother with mere symptoms. They go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why these pills cure anaemia, headache, heart palpitation, indigestion, kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, general weakness and the special ailments of growing girls and women. But you must have the genuine with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WOULD YOU LIVE LONG?

Dr. A. T. Schofield Gives Maxims of Old Men.

Dr. A. T. Schofield, in his new book, "Nerves to Order, or the Maintenance of Health," gives these health maxims of great men who have lived to long age:

Moltke, when asked in his ninetieth year how he maintained his health and activity, answered, "By great moderation in all things, and by regular outdoor exercise." Crispin said that "regularity and abstinence are the secrets of long life." Sidney Cooper also believed in regularity. Legouvé attributed his long life to regular exercise.

An American nonagenarian, Neal Dow, of Maine, laid stress on the careful avoidance of fretting, of disturbance of the digestive organs and of exposure to sudden or protracted cold with insufficient protection against its influence. Cormaro's rule was extreme temperance in eating and moderation in drinking. He took anything that agreed with him and nothing that did not. Chevreul was sparing in food, and, like Cormaro, cultivated cheerfulness.

The late Isaac Holden believed that he owed his great length of years to his habit of living mainly on fruit and avoiding all starchy articles of diet, including bread. Jewett told Dr. G. N. Pope, the well-known Tamil scholar, that "to have a great work in progress is the way to live long." According to Sir James Sawyer, the secret of longevity consists in paying attention to a number of small details.

"Among these are the following:—First, eight hours' sleep. Second, sleep on the right side. Third, keep the bedroom window open all night. Fourth, have a mat to the bedroom door. Fifth, do not have the bedstead against the wall. Sixth, no cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body. Seventh, exercise before breakfast. Eighth, eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked. Ninth, for adults drink no milk. Tenth, eat plenty of fat to feed the cells which destroy disease germs. Eleventh, avoid intoxicants, which destroy these cells. Twelfth, daily exercise in the open air. Thirteenth, allow no pet animals in living rooms—they are apt to carry about disease germs. Fourteenth, live in the country if possible. Fifteenth, watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains. Sixteenth, change of occupation."

MANY OF THE LARGEST.

In the Uganda protectorate, described by Sir Harry Johnson, there are the largest lake, the largest swamp and the largest forest in Africa; also the largest extinct volcano in the world, and the highest African mountain, with 100 square miles of ice and snow right under the equator.

dreaming that Norah would be his, and the disappointment was keen.

"Lor', sir," said Becca, "how did it happen?"

"Too long a story, Becca. But I'm all right now."

"That you're not, sir; you're all of a tremble."

"Yes, and my head feels like lead. Becca, you need not tell any one that you found me like this," he went on; "they might think that I'd been taking too much to drink."

"For certain and sure they would. Lor', sir, how sorry my mistress would be to hear of it!"

"Your mistress?"

"Yes, the Lady Norah."

"Lady Norah your mistress?" he said. "Wait a minute," and he sank down on the bank again.

Becca, perfectly content to remain for many minutes if she could glean any further information, seated herself beside him.

As she did so a stealthy footstep came over the grass behind them and Guildford Berton approached.

There was no particular reason why he should choose the grass of the path, but it was his habit to move about as noiselessly as possible and as he walked with his head hung low and in deep thought, he did not see them until he was close upon them.

Then he pulled up and stopped behind a tree.

"Yes, sir, Lady Norah has taken me to be a kind of companion," said Becca, with a touch of pride.

"I see. Well, Lady Norah will have a very pretty companion," he said mechanically. He was thinking whether he could trust this girl with a message for Norah. He must see her again—must lay his heart bare to her. "Do you think you can take a message to Lady Norah for me, Becca?" he said.

"You trust me, sir," she said, confidently.

"Yes," said Cyril, "I think I will. Will you tell Lady Norah that I shall be in the glade where I painted Casper, and say that I beg her to meet me there to-morrow at five o'clock?"

He put his hand in his pocket and found half-a-crown and gave it to her and Becca's brown little paw closed over it eagerly.

"I'll be careful and tell her the very words," she said, "and now I'll go and get something for you from the lodge!"

"No, no!" said Cyril. "I will wait another minute till my head feels less ready. You run home, Becca."

"I'll stay till you're all right. You might faint again."

Guildford Berton waited only till he had heard the message given, then he glided on quickly and still in the shadow of the lodge. As he did so the door opened and Jobson, the lodge keeper, came out. He was in his shirt sleeves, and was smoking a long clay pipe, with which he touched his forehead as he recognized Mr. Berton.

"Good evening, sir," he said. "I thought I heard voices and just slipped out to see who it was. Them damed tramps be about a sight lately."

An inspiration flashed into Berton's mind.

He stole up to the man and, laying a hand on his shirt sleeve, drew him forward.

"Hush!" he said, with an amused smile, "you did hear voices, but it isn't tramps," and he pointed to the two figures seated on the bank.

"Why, who is it?" he said in a subdued voice to match Guildford Berton's.

"Ah, it's that young Becca—Yes, it's pretty little Becca and her sweetheart, I suppose," was the answer, good-naturedly spoken. "Just the night for lovers, eh, Jobson?"

"Ay, sir," he asented. "Lor', what a flirt that girl be! She have turned the heads of all the young fellows in the village, and there'll be mischief among 'em presently, I

jaded senses with an intense repugnance.

"Now, then, stand up," said Berton.

Cyril did so and the amateur doctor took the injured arm. Cyril drew a sharp breath and a gleam of malignant enjoyment glowed in Guildford Berton's eyes.

"Take your coat off," he said.

"You might as well ask me to take off the roof of the house."

"Then I must cut it," he said, and he took a knife from his pocket and opened a long, sharp blade. He held it for a moment, his eyes downcast and his lips twitching, and if Cyril could have read the thought that flashed through his companion's mind he would have seized the knife and forced the weapon from its owner's grip.

But, after a moment's pause, Guildford Berton cut out dexterously the sleeve of the coat and rolled up the shirt sleeve.

"You've put your arm out!" he said, and Cyril almost fancied that a note of satisfaction sounded in the tone.

"That's not so bad, is it?" he said cheerfully.

"No. It might have been worse," responded Guildford Berton, as he eyed the well-formed limb, "but it will be painful to get back. I'll try, if you like."

"Of course!" said Cyril, holding out his arm.

Guildford Berton took hold of it and performed the operation, which, simple as it looks, requires a skillful hand and some nerve. His hand was skillful, and as to his nerve, he would have inflicted any amount of pain upon a fellow-creature—especially upon Cyril Burne—as coolly as he would have worked a pump handle.

Cyril set his teeth, but a groan escaped him and he sat down upon the table.

"Thank you, thank you," he said. "By Jove! you ought to have been a surgeon!"

He put his hand to his forehead; it was wet with perspiration.

"Faint?" said Guildford. "Wait, I'll give you something."

He went to the cupboard and unlocked it, and his hand went to one of the bottles containing sal volatile; then he paused, and, casting a quick glance, full of hate, over his shoulder at the weary figure on the table, his hand went gliding to the small bottle hidden in his breast pocket.

His fingers closed round the vial like so many serpents, and his heart beat quickly.

He had drawn it almost out of its hiding place when Cyril suddenly stood upright.

"Don't trouble, Mr. Berton," he said with a laugh. "I'm as right as ninepence now, and I've got all a child's horror of medicine."

The fingers unclosed from round the bottle, and allowed it to slip to its place, and locking the cupboard swiftly Guildford Berton came back to the table.

"Very well," he said. "Oh, yes, you are all right now."

His face was so pale, so white, indeed, and there was so sudden and strange a hoarseness in his voice that Cyril looked at him with surprise.

"Hallo!" he said. "Do you feel queer?"

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario,
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

"No, no," replied Guildford. "The putting your arm in its place—it's rather a ticklish operation, and it upset my nerves a little, that's all."

Cyril looked at him with a feeling rather akin to remorse. After all, this sullen-browed individual, with the strange repelling manner, must be a better sort of fellow than he, Cyril, had thought him.

"I've all the more reason to be grateful to you," he said. "And I am. Good-night. I'll come over and report progress to-morrow; but, anyhow, you ought to have been a doctor, you know."

Bertie forced a smile, and taking a lantern, lighted his patient to the gate, and with another good-night and repeated thanks Cyril stepped outside.

The gate dropped to with a dull clang, and Guildford Bertie fell against the wall, and, shaking and shuddering, wiped the thick drops of cold sweat from his brow.

"Heaven, it—it was a temptation!" he muttered brokenly. "Another moment and I should have done it!"

He raised his hand as if it were heavy as lead, and shook his clinched fist after his guest.

"Curse you!" he muttered. "Take care—take care!"

(To be Continued.)

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

MR. CHESTER LOOMIS TOOK DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

And From a Used Up Man He Became as Smart as a Boy.

Orland, Ont., Aug. 28—(Special).—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:

"I am 76 years of age and as smart and active as a boy and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it.

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

SOME FAMOUS MUTINIES

WHEN BRITISH SAILORS WENT ON STRIKE.

Richard Parker Rose From Seaman to be "President of the Floating Republic."

Somewhat over a century ago, when England was fighting for her life, a mutinous spirit spread like the plague through a great part of the fleet. And, strange to say, our Government was almost as helpless in face of the outbreak as Russia found herself.

Our famous mutiny of the *Nore* commenced on April 14th, 1797. Quite unsuspecting of disaffection among his men, Admiral Bridport



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap. 10B

considered sufficient to justify the hanging of thirteen men.

The men of the frigate *Danae* mutinied in 1800, and took the ship into the enemy's port. And at Malta, in 1807, a mutiny broke out, which had a terrible ending for the men. It commenced on April 4th, and lasted till the 12th, on which day, fearing the consequences, the mutineers exploded 500 barrels of gunpowder, and

BLEW THEMSELVES INTO ETERNITY.

Perhaps the most interesting of all British mutinies was that of H.M.S. *Bounty*, in 1789, which gave us the little colony of Pitcairn Island. The *Bounty*, under the command of Admiral Bligh, went to Otaheite, for the purpose of bringing away some bread-fruit for acclimatisation in the West Indies. For six months the ship lay there, and the luxurious and free life demoralized the men. Soon after the *Bounty* sailed with her cargo, twenty-three of the men seized the captain while asleep, with eighteen of the crew, put them in a small, open boat, with only 150 lbs. of bread, 32 lbs. of pork, and 28 gallons of water, and cast them adrift. It seemed virtual murder. But, by the skill and courage of Admiral Bligh, the frail craft was kept afloat for three months, and travelled 8,618 miles to the island of Timor, off Java. From here, Captain Bligh and the twelve surviving men sailed to London.

The mutineers, meanwhile, made for Tahiti. They quarrelled violently among themselves, and half of them deserted on touching land. Many of these were captured later on by the *Pandora*, and brought to Portsmouth, where three of the ring-leaders were hanged. Those who remained in the *Bounty* disappeared, no one knew whither.

But twenty years later a British ship stopped by accident at Pitcairn Island, and the crew were astonished to find a happy community of half-breeds there, with one white man—all of whom spoke English. Then the terrible history was told them how the nine mutineers, with eighteen natives of Tahiti, landed in 1790, burned the *Bounty*, and commenced a life of drunkenness, treachery and murder.—London Answers.

LINGERIE LOUSES.

The making of medallions for lingerie and lingerie blouses is as pretty a bit of porch work as has been invented for deft needlewomen in a long time.

Plain bits of nainsook, outlined with lace insertion, are the simplest; but even they may be varied as to shape. Square ones are easiest of all, because they can be cut by a thread, and require no particular care as regards stretching the material.

With the round bits and with the prettiest of all this year—those like a long, pulled-out diamond-shaped bit—the edges must be folded or roll-

The Rich, Clear Color of Blue Ribbon

TEA is suggestive of its PURITY AND STRENGTH. Its DELICIOUS FRAGRANCE is still more enticing.

Fresh from the Plantation in Lead Sealed Packets

TRY THE RED LABEL. For sale at all live grocers.

RAILWAY OPERATING

Is a fine business for a young man. \$40.00 to \$60.00 a month to start. Best place to learn is in

CENTRAL TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL TORONTO.

Free catalogue sent on request. Write. T. J. Johnston, W. H. Shaw, Manager.

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell from Chicago, round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore. (Lewis & Clarke Excursion), Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont. 31

Jenks—"Well, there was one thing I remarked about your wife the first time I saw her—she was undoubtedly outspoken." Peck—"You don't say so! By whom?"

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

"Fa," said the boy, looking up from his book, "what does a man's 'better half' mean?" "Usually, my son," replied the father from behind the evening paper, "she means exactly what she says!"

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and all similar complaints, sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Miss Vere—"Mr. Desmond, why did you go to the dining-room before you greeted the hostess?" Mr. Desmond—"Well, the hostess will keep, but the refreshments seemed to be getting away."

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

He—"Why do you persist in your refusal to marry me when I have declared my inability to live without you?" She—"Because you have aroused my curiosity. I want to see how long you will be able to survive."

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN IN land. We own and offer for sale five sections of land near Grahams Assiniboia, at prices that cannot be duplicated. This is all choice, gently rolling, prairie. Write for information. P. O. Box 438, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—EVERYBODY WHO keeps hens or pets should send 30c at once and get the best practical information and latest news about poultry and pet stock keeping, every month for the next 16 months. Money back if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Address, Poultry News, Owen Sound, Ontario.

Superfluous Hair Permanently Removed

While traveling in Mexico I discovered a drug which removes hair from face, arms, neck, or any part of the body instantly and permanently, so will send to any one afflicted without any expense but a postage stamp. Don't judge my treatment by unsuccessful attempts of others. I have suffered for years with this affliction and now my life's work is to help others from this humiliating trouble. My treatment is easy and accomplished at home, and I will forfeit \$500 if it fails to remove hair. Don't suffer longer. Relief is now yours for the asking. Write now lest you forget my address. DOROTHY BLACK, 1815 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM AT AIRDRIE, ALBERTA—2598 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 8 miles from Airdrie railway depot; convenient to church, schools, stores, etc.; splendidly situated; magnificent view; first-class soil; good water supply; up-to-date improvements; well-built house and eight rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences and drainage system; stable, cattle sheds, barny shed, workshop, corrals, etc.; good fences, all new and substantial; will be sold as a going concern, with stock, crops, machinery, tools and house furnishings; this farm is all plowable, and especially adapted for growing hard fall wheat and for mixed farming. Full particulars on application to Gray Bros., Airdrie, Alta.

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Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy.

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USE Prime OIL White

No real need to buy the more expensive oils if GOOD BURNER is used and KEPT CLEAN.

If you want a BIG LIGHT—THREE OR FOUR GAS JETS IN ONE—

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BEAUTIFUL

Quite unsuspecting of disaffection among his men, Admiral Bridport gave the order for the Channel Squadron to proceed to sea. But the seamen of his own ship, instead of obeying the order, ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers—the appointed signal of rebellion to the whole fleet. The men then made a demand for an advance in wages, to the amount of 30s. per month; and an increase in their allowance of provisions. We were at war with Spain, France, and Holland, and nothing remained to the Government but to yield to the men's demands. Order was quickly restored, and the ships set sail—all but three, which were left behind.

But, curiously, our Government was as slow to carry out its promise as the Russian hierarchy. On May 7th, a much more serious mutiny broke out on the ships moored at the Nore. It began when Admiral Colpoys ordered the men to go below and remain quiet. They obeyed at first, but very soon tried to force their way on deck. Admiral Colpoys thereupon ordered the Marines to fire. Only a few officers obeyed—

KILLING FIVE MEN.

The Marines threw down their arms and the men, coming on deck, seized Lieutenant Bover, put a rope round his neck, and prepared to hang him. But, with fine bravery, the admiral stepped forward, saying: "If anyone is to blame it is I. I gave the order to fire."

He and his officers were seized and locked in their cabins for twenty-four hours, after which they were sent ashore.

Then followed a terrible state of things, under the leadership of Richard Parker, who, from an able-seaman, suddenly rose to be "President of the Floating Republic." The mutineers paraded Sheerness with red flags, took ships out of the harbor, sent boats up the river to win over the ships lying at Long Reach. They stopped merchant ships going up and down, and effected a veritable blockade of London.

By this time the mutinous fleet was a very strong force—thirteen sail of the line, together with many sloops, frigates and gunboats. One of the favorite amusements of the men was to tie the officers to the end of a rope, attach a cannon ball to their feet, hoist them to the yard-arm, and then suddenly

DROP THEM INTO THE WATER.

What the Government did in these circumstances seems curious. They offered pardon to the men if they would return to their duty. And on May 29th they sent down three Lords of the Admiralty to treat with the rebels; but the latter behaved with such insolence that the Admiralty Lords returned without doing anything.

Soon, however, three mutinous ships deserted. Then, on June 9th, when "President" Parker gave the order to sail, no ship obeyed it. Next day the officers of the Leopard—with a few loyal seamen, succeeded in cowing the mutineers aboard, and bringing away the ship. On May 12th Parker's own ship, the Sandwich, surrendered, and that was the end of the mutiny.

Parker and a number of the leading spirits were tried by court-martial, and hanged on June 30th. The men of the whole fleet, however, got their "rise" in wages of 5s. 6d. a month, an increased allowance of provisions, full pay while suffering from wounds, and other advantages.

In 1801, at Bantry Bay, in Ireland, the men, complaining of bad food and other grievances, determined that they would refuse to sail to the West Indies whenever the order should be given. It never came to anything more than a general agreement to mutiny. But this was

prettiest of all this year—those like a long, pulled-out diamond-shaped bit—the edges must be folded or rolled with the greatest care, or you'll have a wavy line of edge, stretched until it ruffles a little in spite of you, sew the lace on with tight stitches—they'll draw it back into shape. But if it ruffles much, throw it away and start another—that one will be like a blister, and will neither trim nor iron well.

French knots or fine briar stitching make a dainty finish just inside the lace; and those long knots, made something like French knots, but with about twenty wrappings and the knot laid flat, are as interesting as they are unusual.

Some few medallions are edged with lace edgings, and are set in either with the edging left standing like a tiny ruffle, or the rolled edges of the material sewed just under the flat edge of the lace.

Embroidery medallions come in all sort of interesting shapes, and often in several sizes; and lace of course, comes in different widths of the same designs, so that a set of different sized medallions can be easily made.

And darned work, done in fine linen threads on a background of filet net, comes already worked, or this net can be had and the design filled in.

HIS COLOR SCHEME.

Smarticus—O, I'm feeling all right, except for my color scheme—it doesn't harmonize this morning.

Spartacus—Your color scheme? What do you mean?

Smarticus—Why, the brown of the taste in my mouth doesn't correspond to the blue of my feelings.

ONLY ONE.

Gaditic—Well, old man, Youngley's in your class now.

Phamley—How do you mean?

Gaditic—He's a proud papa, too.

Phamley—Pshaw! he's only an amateur.

OUST THE DEMON.

A Tussle With Coffee.

There is something fairly demonical in the way coffee sometimes wreaks its fiendish malice on those who use it.

A lady writing from Calif. says:— "My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most trifling headaches. In my own case there was eventually developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the spine to the head."

"I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, till a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee.

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished.

"We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can give it freely to our children also, something we never dared to do with the old kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison.

There's a reason.

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their insolubility, and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

"I wish Mrs. Brown," said the boarder to his landlady, "I wish you'd give me the receipt for that pudding we had yesterday." "I'd much rather give you a receipt for the board you had last month," returned the landlady, tartly.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

RETURN OF BRACELETS.

That elbow sleeves are responsible for the return to fashion of bracelets is self-evident, and as evident is that, with the excuse of popularity some interesting styles.

The most noticeable thing about them is the return of bangle bracelets—not the light, little things that were popular the last time bangles were worn, but heavy ones, most of them plain gold, with never a sign of any form of decoration.

A few have a rather flat surface, embellished with delicate engravings, following the styles that came out in spring for the new buckles, which, themselves, were copied from old English hand-engraved buckles.

Being heavier, of course, three or four bangles make as much of a group as a dozen of the old kind did, and rarely more than this number are worn.

Occasionally, these bangles are put to a definite use—that of holding up the long glove that pulls up just to, or just beyond, the turn of the elbow. They look very pretty, high on the arm, concealed by the frill of lace that falls from the sleeve well over the top of the glove; and if so pretty a thing needed more excuse for existence than its own beauty, the satisfactory way it keeps the glove up would be vindication enough.

This is especially true when the long silk gloves are worn, as they have been this summer. Silk gloves haven't the body that even the softest of kid has, and slip and slide down in the most exasperating way. And there's nothing uglier than a glove and a short sleeve with a piece of arm showing in between.

Plain round single bangles—not the "Mizpah" kind, but the others that slip on over the hand with no fastening, are a favorite birthday gift from a man to the girl he's engaged to; but they're popular even outside of romantic happenings.

"Mizpah" bracelets were the kind that looked like a bangle when they were on, but fitted more closely—there was no slipping on and off, over the hand. When that bracelet went on, it stayed.

It was managed by a secret spring and a hinge. When the two ends were snapped together, the spring slipped, and the point of joining was so perfectly made—the ends so perfectly fitted—that when it was once fastened there was no mark where the opening had been.

Next to bangles, bracelets follow old styles, like necklaces, and often necklace and bracelets match.

Five little chains—two of them—are joined by long stones, turquoise matrix being a favorite. But amethysts make exquisite bracelets, especially for the girl who is an enthusiast over violet; and topaz, with its pale yellow light, makes a stunning stone to set.

Old jade bracelets are back in fashion—the real old ones, that look as if they had been picked up somewhere in the Orient.

Of course, all sorts of fantastic sets have been made—there always will be extremes. A set of serpents which

TRY A **City Oil Lamp**

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT

The Choicest Oil Made is
PRATT'S ASTRAL
For Sale by Dealers.

THE **QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED**, Toronto.



WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL CLEAR THEM OUT
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTE

twine around throat and wrists look realistically to be other than fastastic!

But the greater number of the bangles and the delicate chains, with their interesting stones, are attractive rather than bizarre, and makes the prettiest sort of setting for a pretty arm.

It Lays a Stilling Hand on Pain—For pains in the joints and limbs and for rheumatic pains, neuralgia and lumbago, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. Its value lies in its magical property of removing pain from the body, and for that good quality it is prized.

A lady who teaches a select school for girls, in looking over the copy-book of little Fanny, aged eleven, discovered an envelope addressed to that young lady. "I hope, Fanny," said the teacher, holding up the envelope, "that this does not contain a love-letter." "Why, what an idea," replied Fanny; "I have outgrown all that foolishness years and years ago."

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take and their action is mild and beneficial.

A beautiful young lady and her once beautiful mother were walking down the street together when they met two gentlemen whom the mother knew. "How much your daughter resembles you!" exclaimed one. "How closely you resemble your daughter!" exclaimed the other. Now, which of these two gentlemen do you think was invited home to tea?

A Summer Cough

is the hardest kind to get rid of and the most dangerous kind to neglect.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

will cure you quickly and surely—stop the fever, strengthen the lungs and make you well again.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

LONG DUPED CZAR.

Career of the Humbug Who Acquired Complete Power Over Him.

Almost unnoticed there has just died at Saint Julien l'Arbresle, in the department of the Rhone, a remarkable man who, through his pretensions to the possession of marvelous occult powers, for a considerable period exercised an influence over the Czar of Russia greater, probably, than that wielded by any other human being. He was during that time the power behind the throne of the autocrat. Philippe Landard was the name of this modern Cagliostro, but for reasons intimate connected with various shady transactions and a term of imprisonment in a French jail, the memory of which he desired to efface, he dropped his surname and for several years has been known to his dupes as M. Philippe.

His origin is veiled in mystery. He aimed to be a Frenchman, but according to the report of the secret police, who hunted up his record at the time several influential folk in Russia were trying to destroy his ascendancy over the Czar, he was the son of a Turkish pasha and was born in a Constantinople harem. His father, fearing his own position none too secure, sent the boy to Paris, when a mere shaver, to be educated and trained in the ways of Western civilization. Before he was well out of his teens his father vanished—as a victim to one of those mysterious disappearances which are of a common occurrence in the domains of Abdul the Damned. The lad was turned adrift to shift for himself and developed remarkable resourcefulness in obtaining a living, though for a time his wits brought him in little else.

For a short time he was a butcher's assistant. Then he set up as a teacher of languages and dabbled in journalism. After that he was successively an insurance agent, a railway clerk, an assistant manager of a hotel and then a speculator on the Bourse. At the latter game he lost what little money he had accumulated. As a racetrack gambler he met with little better success. At one time, when his fortunes were at a low ebb, he picked up a few francs as an artist's model. Later on he obtained a job as doorkeeper and attendant to a professional hypnotist and medium. The man took a fancy to the versatile Philippe, and finding that he was well equipped to play the rogue instructed him in the mysteries of his art and taught him how to impersonate spooks and fool the credulous. Philippe proved such an apt pupil that it was not long before he had ousted his master and was running the show himself.

Still he did not prosper. Fortune had better things in store for him than imparting messages from the dead to poor folk at a franc a head, but he was to undergo many ups and downs before he found his opportunity to fly at much higher game. When he was almost penniless he obtained a situation as valet to a Russian nobleman and in that capacity spent several years in Russia and became proficient in the language. Later he opened a school at Saint Petersburg for teaching boxing, dancing and fencing. Though he was an adept at each of these arts he could not make his school pay.

He returned to Paris and opened a salon. Here he practiced mediumship and hypnotism and added miraculous healing and astrology to his occult stock in trade. For a brief time he made money, but adversity

often went into trances and gave utterance to messages which purported to emanate from the spirits of former czars and defunct Russian statesmen. To such counsel Nicholas II. attached far greater weight than he did to the advice of his alert ministers. Their influence over him was small compared with that exercised by the charlatan. The climax of his power was reached when he convinced the Czar that he had caused the ghost of Alexander II. to appear at one of their seances.

Philippe was not the man to neglect such magnificent opportunities to feather his own nest. The Czar loaded him down with costly presents. Meanwhile, those who were in the plot busied themselves circulating reports of how the Czar was being duped and his mighty authority degraded. To discredit him among the ignorant peasantry it was stated that he had been bewitched by a sorcerer, who was in league with the Devil. Friends of the Czar, on the other hand, exerted themselves to break the spell under which he had fallen, and emancipate him from the control of the hypnotist. Through the secret police of France they obtained Philippe's record in that country and by inquiries similarly conducted learned of the various methods by which he had earned a livelihood in Russia. The report was laid before the Czar. Soon afterward Philippe returned to France. It was hoped that his sinister influence over the Czar had been dispelled. But after a few months he reappeared at the Russian court and was received with every mark of former favor. How complete was his ascendancy was shown by the fact that a Russian police official who had been instrumental in hunting up his Russian record was summarily dismissed.

Just what caused Philippe again to return to France after he had received conclusive proof that the Czar's faith in him was still unshaken is not known. But it is shrewdly surmised that it was due to threats that if he remained he would not long survive to enjoy his ill-gotten gains. He had accumulated money enough from his royal dupe to keep him in comfort for the rest of his days and settled down near Lyons where he bought a country mansion and lived in fine style. The full story of the extent to which he helped to make Russian history will never be known.

JAPS AS FINANCIERS.

The Remarkable Showing Which They Have Made.

Had it been asserted eighteen months ago that Japan would be able, in an emergency, to raise \$787,000,000 for the purpose of waging warfare against a European nation, the statement would have been given little credence, yet this is the remarkable showing made by that nation. Not only that, but the loans negotiated abroad have been upon terms which bespeak the confidence the rest of the world has in the Mikado's people and their future. The initial foreign loans of \$110,000,000 were in short-term bonds, upon which Japan was required to pay 6 per cent. interest and pledge the Customs duties as security. These were negotiated in May and November, 1904, but when Japan again found it necessary to

THE SHIPS THAT VANISH IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

A GREAT MANY MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

Vessels With Crowded Decks That Never Reach Port.

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

A death-mask of Oliver Cromwell was sold for eighty guineas, in London, lately.

A young married woman named Elizabeth Ann Lister, of Colne, has died of lockjaw, after having several of her teeth extracted.

During morning service in St. Michael's Church, Moniton, a sheep was found asleep near the choir stalls and was turned out by the church wardens.

Last year the fare-boxes of the Halifax trawlers, which cannot give change, collected fifty-two half-crowns and 260 florins, given in mistake for pennies.

The King has accepted a typewritten portrait of himself, presented to him by Mr. T. M. Linsdale, of Clapham, "the champion typist of the world." The portrait contained over 100,000 marks from the keys of the typewriter.

Two full-grown swans fought to the death on the Wyck stream, a tributary of the Thames. They could not be separated, and continued until one died of exhaustion. The other was severely injured about the neck.

The Press Association says that at the instigation, and under the auspices of the King and Queen, it was recently decided that a new Red Cross Society be formed to co-ordinate all those existing societies which are concerned with the succor of the sick and wounded in war.

When Mr. Roper, of Ellistown, Leicestershire, was attacked by a cow the other day, he acted on the general idea that if an umbrella were opened suddenly the animal would be frightened. The cow ignored the umbrella, however, bundled him into a hedge, and then tossed him over it.

An invalid's carriage chair has been placed in the House of Commons for the use of members who may be taken ill and require to be removed. The want of an ambulance has been experienced on two or three occasions, the last being when Mr. O'Doherty was seized with fatal illness.

Several Birmingham suburbs have suffered from an extraordinary visitation of mosquitoes, whose victims have had to be attended by doctors. One medical man had thirty cases of bad stings in one day. Near the Manchester Ship Canal mosquitoes have also been plentiful.

An inn, said to be more than five hundred years old, is being demolished at Little Ealing, and during the operations the workmen are said to have discovered a secret chamber, lavishly furnished in oak. The house was formerly kept by Dick Turpin's grand-mother, and the idea that that notorious highwayman was in the habit of concealing himself in the secret chamber when closely pursued by his pursuers.

A parliamentary paper gives particulars of the working of the Wireless Telegraphy Act for the first three months of the present year. The total messages sent amounted to over 1,700—111 handed by the general public to the Post-Office for transmission to ships at sea and 1,655 messages received from ships at sea and transmitted to places at home or abroad. Only 21 messages failed to be delivered.

The county architect, Mr. F. Whitmore, reported to the Essex Education Committee that the buildings of the National School at Leigh-on-Sea are gradually slipping down a

a salon. Here he practiced mediumship and hypnotism and added miraculous healing and astrology to his occult stock in trade. For a brief time he made money, but adversity again overtook him. Reduced to penury he became a waiter in a boulevard cafe. After a few months he found a better billet as billiard marker in a fashionable Paris club. But he could never hold any job long. He was soon adrift again and picked up a precarious living as a hotel tout at railway stations. Then he fell into the hands of the police. He was arrested on the charge of stealing several hundred francs from the proprietor of the hotel, convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labor.

That experience sickened him of Paris. When he was released he made his way to St. Petersburg, where he gave exhibitions of his hypnotic powers at private parties and entertainments. It proved the turning point in his career. The fickle jade whom he had woosed in so many guises without success smiled upon him. He attracted the attention of the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, and of his wife, the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlona. They introduced him to the Czar after witnessing his powers.

According to the story which finds credence in the highest circles in Russia there was a plot behind this of which several great noblemen in Russia were cognizant. The Czar being of a weak and emotional nature with strong leanings toward mysticism, it was calculated that a man of Philippe's audacity, cunning and strong personality, aided by his mediumistic pretensions, would soon obtain an ascendancy over the effeminate ruler of Russia. Then when this result has been achieved it was proposed to cast broadcast stories of how Nicholas II was dominated, thereby rendering him ridiculous in the eyes of the powerful bureaucracy and weaken his influence with the nation generally, which would redound to the advantage of the reactionary clique.

Philippe was well fitted for the role in this ignoble intrigue, for which—unknown to himself many assert, though others declare he was well paid for it—he had been selected. A big, brown-bearded man, piercing black eyes, handsome if somewhat sensuous features, and impressive manners, he well filled the popular conception of the magician who can summon spirits from the vasty deep and bend the powers of darkness to his will. The unstable and timid Czar took to this strong, burly man who claimed such wondrous powers, just as the weak little boy at school attaches himself to some big boy who can protect him. Perplexed by many counselors and incapable of relying on his own judgment, he jumped at the chance of obtaining guidance from his predecessors and others of the mighty dead which Philippe offered him. It is said that after witnessing various displays of Philippe's undoubted hypnotic powers, the Czar consented to let Philippe hypnotize him several times on the pretense that it would place the Czar in rapport with the spirits who wished to communicate with him. Thus he established a complete ascendancy over the weaker will of the ruler of all the Russias.

It was not long before the unscrupulous adventurer who had often been hard put to it to obtain a square meal, found himself fairly wallowing in luxuries, with a suite of rooms reserved for him in each of the Czar's palaces, and a staff of royal domestics to wait upon him. He had his own carriages and horses and was frequently driven about in state under the protection of the imperial bodyguard. At the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg several sumptuous apartments were reserved for his private use. Here the Czar frequently visited him and consulted him on family and state affairs. On these occasions the former jailbird

and pledge the Customs duties as security. These were negotiated in May and November, 1904, but when Japan again found it necessary to go abroad last March the tide of battle had turned in her favor to a degree that made the placing of \$150,000,000 at 4½ per cent, an easier matter than was the negotiating of the earlier loans at a much higher rate. The recent loan of another \$150,000,000 was likewise arranged on a similar basis without the slightest trouble, in both instances the tobacco monopoly being pledged as security for the interest. Besides the amount Japan has borrowed abroad, it has raised by Exchequer bonds at home since the beginning of the war \$190,000,000, the last instalment being over subscribed by the patriotic Japanese to the extent of nearly 500 per cent. Increased taxation has yielded \$106,300,000 economies in administration, \$48,200,000; transfers from special accounts, \$31,500,000, and from other sources more than \$1,000,000 bringing the total amount raised for the prosecution of the war against Russia up to \$787,000,000.

Even more remarkable than Japan's ability to raise money is the fact that in spite of the war there has come no material depression in industrial and commercial lines at home, the nation to-day being in a prosperous condition. This may be accounted for largely by the fact that the country derives practically all its income from its natural resources, agriculture, fisheries and mining being the chief sources of revenue, and the demands upon the former two being increased by the war. The places of the half-million men or more who have gone to the front have been taken at home by the women and the younger men, and activity has been sustained in every line. The development of the country has gone forward; foreign commerce has been maintained. In spite of the unavoidable depression attending upon war, the nation has prospered to a remarkable degree, and promises to come out of the struggle in a financial and commercial condition more favorable, comparatively, than would have been possible by any European nation under similar circumstances.

DON'T WORRY.

Worrying over trifles is an indication of weakness. It is a confession that we are not equal to our daily task, and that we have not the ability to cultivate and care for the little share of work with which we have been entrusted.

Calmness, serenity, poise, and power to go through life without jar or fret are characteristic of greatness and true nobility. "When God shuts a door He opens a window." A world of sunshine and hope is epitomized in this Italian proverb. To look out on the world with eyes unclouded by shadows of fear or doubt or worry; to go forward in the spirit of love and trust, never for an instant wavering in faith or hope; to resolve

"Never to look behind me for an hour.

To wait in weakness and to walk in power,

But always fronting forward to the light."

is to take a long step toward a happy and successful life.

To look back constantly on past mistakes and failures is as destructive to the growth of spiritual beauty and power, and to the development of material success, as it is to look forward to ills that may never come.

THAT NEW HAT.

The picture of innocence! That's how she looked.

But there was a price on her head.

All the people could see it—"88.75

Reduced from \$5," it said.

action from gloomy forebodings to transports of joy. The vessel was expected at Liverpool on a certain day, and her arrival was awaited by hundreds of people who had friends aboard; but she never came, and it was found that the story of her arrival at Madeira was a heartless hoax. All the time the ill-fated vessel was at the bottom of the sea.

On Nov. 30, 1888, a large vessel was seen from the beach at Deal, sailing toward the Goodwin Sands. She was a fair picture to look on, as she moved over the waters with her stately spread of sails. But as the eyes of the watchers followed her she was seen to pause, and within a few seconds she vanished utterly from their view. What caused this tragically sudden disappearance of a stately ship? That is another of the countless secrets which the ocean has in its jealous keeping.

HYPNOTIZING A VICTIM.

Burglar Uses Will Power and Makes Woman Helpless.

The power of the human eye is one of those mysterious influences of which very few people—even scientific people—know more than that it exists.

Hypnotism, mesmerism, thought-transference—they have never been really explained.

A case of the latter kind was gone into at Sunderland, England. A man named Graham was charged with burglary. One of the witnesses against him was a young married woman named Holliday.

Mrs. Holliday described to the court how she awoke suddenly in the night. She sat up and told herself she must have dreamed an unpleasant dream, for she had a feeling that something was wrong.

Then she heard a rustling in a corner of the room, and her heart almost stopped for fear. The next thing she knew was that a match had been struck and that a man's face was staring hard into her own.

She tried to cry out, but her tongue refused its office. She could neither speak nor move.

The match went out. The room was plunged into darkness again. She heard stealthy footsteps making for the door. Then the door opened, and she knew she was alone.

Still she could not give the alarm. Still the mesmeric influence of those terrible eyes was upon her. She sat like a statue. Not until two hours had passed did she recover sufficiently to attract attention and tell of her awful experience.

Mrs. Holliday declared that Graham was the man who mesmerized her and upon her evidence he was committed for trial.

CLEVER CARLO.

"My dog always posts my letters," said the second-best story-teller at the club. "I just hand him the letter and say, 'Here, Rover!' and he trots off to the post at once. Well, yesterday when I gave him one he dropped it on the floor. So I took it up, and, thinking there must be something wrong, I weighed it, and found that it was insufficiently stamped."

"That reminds me of a dog I once had named Carlo," remarked the best story-teller. "Carlo always posted my letters, and one day when I gave him one to post, like your Rover, he let it fall on the floor. I thought that perhaps it was insufficiently stamped, but on weighing it I found it was all right. So I gave it to Carlo again, but again he dropped it on the floor. Convinced now that there must be something wrong, I looked at the address and found that I had inadvertently addressed the letter to 'Mr. John Smith Esq.'"

No more dog stories were told at the club that night.

The county architect, Mr. F. Whitmore, reported to the Essex Education Committee that the buildings of the National School at Leigh-on-Sea are gradually slipping down a hill. The premises occupy a peculiar position on the face of a steep hill. The old fishing village lies below and the extensive new town stands above. The committee decided to vacate the premises and erect a temporary building pending the acquirement of a new school.

A Reigate family has been evicted by bees. A large swarm of about thirty thousand, settling in the chimney of a house at Wray Park, stung all the occupants so severely that they left the house, and passed the night with friends. The next day the services of a local bee-keeper were enlisted, and he bagged the swarm, as well as another of 20,000 which had lodged in a neighboring house.

A pair of wrens built a nest in the arm of a man's old jacket which was hanging in a shed at Downley Bucks. On a railway line in Hampshire a pair of wagtails built their nest in a heap of iron chairs—the sockets in which the rails are laid. A cuckoo found the nest and laid an egg in it, and the wagtails are now bringing up the young cuckoo.

BOTH HAD SOMETHING TO SAY.

She was not quite ready to receive him, so she sent her little brother to entertain him while she put the finishing touches to her toilet.

The entertainment was lively, if not satisfactory.

"You are Ethel's young man, ain't you?" the youthful prospective brother-in-law began.

"Yes," said the caller, pleasantly. "You have money in the bank, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"And it's in your name, ain't it?"

"Yes."

"And you expect to keep it in your own name after you're married to Ethel?"

"Well—er—yes."

"Well, Ethel will have something to say about that."

Ethel's young man began to feel uncomfortable.

"You smoke, don't you?" continued the inquisitor.

"Yes, a little."

"And you expect to smoke after you are married to Ethel?"

"Yes."

"Well, Ethel will have something to say about that."

Ethel's young man felt more uncomfortable than ever.

"You belong to a club, don't you?" pursued the self-possessed urchin.

"Yes."

"And you expect to belong to it after you are married to Ethel?"

"I suppose so."

"Well, Ethel will have something to say about that."

Ethel's young man was growing red in the face.

"Look here, my young friend," said the exasperated lover, "I've got an important engagement which I forgot. I'm going to attend to it. You tell Ethel I've gone, and see what she has to say about that."

And he went.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Cooke—"Do you think Dr. Kwack's cough medicine does any good?"

Ashley—"Not unless the directions are followed."

Cooke—"What are the directions?"

Ashley—"Keep the bottle tightly corked."

HOW TO TELL FISH STORIES.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"How can a man tell he has a very large fish on his hook if he doesn't catch it?"

"Very easily, my boy. All he has to do is to get someone to tell it to."

MARRIED UNDER ARREST

UNIQUE WEDDINGS OF WELL-KNOWN CRIMINALS.

In Some Instances Prison Officials Were Invited to the Ceremony.

In the central prison of Fontevraud, France, a well-educated and high-born criminal, who has yet two years of imprisonment to serve for the illegal sale of decorations, has just been married to the girl of his heart, an actress who, betrothed to him in his prosperous days, had refused to desert him when under a cloud. The bridegroom was supported by his best man, the prison barber.

A unique marriage took place at Manchester, England, a year or so since, between a young gipsy named Ashton, who was under arrest for desertion from his regiment, and a pretty gipsy-girl of eighteen. Through the kindness of the police authorities the ceremony was celebrated at a local church, Detective Clynes, who had arrested the bridegroom, acting as best man. On the party's return to the police-station an excellent wedding breakfast awaited them, at the conclusion of which the unwelcome escort made its appearance, and, amid the tears of the bride, the newly-married husband was taken away.

About the same time Paris was the locale of a somewhat similar episode when one Leca, the chief of the Apaches, as the Parisian hooligans are termed, was united to a female member of the band named Vanneria.

MANACLED AND HANDCUFFED,

Leca was conveyed to the church, where, with two warders as best men and surrounded by gendarmes, whose drawn sabres and loaded revolvers precluded any attempt at rescue the marriage service was duly read. On their return to jail they were allowed three-quarters of an hour for leave-taking ere Leca started on his long journey to French Guinea, where, should she wish, his wife might subsequently join him.

The prison of La Sante, Paris, was the scene of a marriage between an Anarchist named Briou and his sweetheart, one Marie Delange. They received the utmost kindness at the hands of the officials, by whose permission they breakfasted together with the bride's parents. When they were afterwards separated it was with the promise that, conditionally on the man's good behavior, they should rejoin one another three years later in New Caledonia.

Sentenced to ten years in the Siberian mines, a clockmaker named Obschenski was, ere his departure, married to the daughter of a local priest. The ceremony was performed in the chapel belonging to the prison, the bride being dressed in deep mourning, while the bridegroom was handcuffed and in chains. The service over, the newly-married man was led back to his cell, not again to see his wife until she should follow him to Siberia.

Incarcerated at Palermo for an act of brigandage, Pietro Baldelli was married in his cell to a fellow-prisoner named Mela. At the husband's expense

A SUMPTUOUS REPAST was provided, to which were invited not only the prison officials, but also certain of the town's tradesmen and civic authorities, some of whom duly put in an appearance with suitable offerings for the newly-wedded couple, who did the honors of the jail as though it were a palace.

On the eve of his release from a Viennese prison Wilhelm Weiss, who

WITH A CHINESE CREW

TRROUBLES AIRED IN A NEW YORK COURT.

Complications Between German Engineer and Chinese Deckhands.

Chief among the reasons why seven Chinamen were prisoners in the Tombs (New York) court charged with assaulting officers of the good ship *Dordogne*, was the activity of one Evan Roberts, who has been conducting a great revival religion in Wales. At least that is the principal reason assigned by William McGrocher, mate of the vessel, who was on hand to give evidence in the case.

NOTHING BUT CHINKS LEFT. "We ships 'em at Cardiff," he said, "being as how the old tub's owned by the Cardiff Steamship Company. Nice, sweet state of affairs ain't it, when there's a bloomin' revival rempagan' around and half the sailors in Wales is a leadin' experience meetin's an' leavin' nothin' but such swabs as these for a captain to start with, maybe for six months, and maybe for a year?"

"So out we blows seven months ago with twenty of these here presentation copies of the *Yellow Peril* aboard an' only six Christians to teach 'em how to live decent and chew tobacco between meals. Yes, sir; seven months we'd had of it, an' only yesterday we'd got a charter for another four months of it, when this here ruction starts up.

GOT OUT QUICKLY.

"I runs up with a beer bottle still in my hand. Here's the donkeyman been givin' the second engineer lip, and the second has his fist doubled as though he's goin' to treat Chee Lung, so to speak, like any ordinary British seaman.

"But as I pops up the companion-way, this here heathen makes a jump forward with his hand to his hip pocket. Whereupon, bein' forgetful for the moment that I hadn't finished my drink, I swats him over the head with the beer bottle. That's how he come to be christened.

THOUGHT INCIDENT CLOSED.

"Chee, he becomes mild as a baby in consequence, an' I goes down to get a new bottle, thinkin' as how the incident's closed, as you might say. About two drinks later, or it might be three, I hears screechin' an' a hollerin' further forward on the deck above, like as though we was a-shippin' a bloomin' menagerie for the London Zoo.

"Up I runs again, this time without any beer bottle, an' just as I pops my head out I hears more German. Good thing I did, too, or I'd never have known what it was they was a-jumpin' on. It was poor old Muller, who'd gone forward after this here little dispute with the donkey-man, an' walked right into the middle of about fifteen of these innocent children of the Orient.

BELAYING PINS AND SHOVELS.

"They had him down and was a-givin' it to him with shovels an' belayin' pins, not to speak of a knife which one devil was a-tryin' to stick between his ribs. An' all the time they was a-yellin' an' a-screachin' an' Muller was just a-kickin' an' a-growlin' German swear words that came up, so to speak, from deep in his stumick.

"I does some yellin' myself, as I runs over an' gets into the scrimmage with my fists, bein' as they was the only thing handy. Accordin', it was only a matter of a minute, as you might say, before the third engineer and Jim Harper—he's

PIONEERS IN AIR NAVY

TRIAL SPIN OF THE FLYING MACHINE.

It Ended Disastrously, But the Inventor is Satisfied With the Result.

After many vicissitudes, extending over a period of more than two years, the *Barton*, or, as she is now known, the "Barton Lawson," airship made her first and only voyage one Saturday afternoon recently in London England.

At four p.m. the slopes of the Alexandra Palace were crowded, the beautiful weather having attracted some 15,000 persons to witness the ascent. Shortly after the hour the ship was drawn out of the shed to the accompaniment of loud cheering, and a regular fusilade of snapshots from an army of photographers, both amateur and professional. She carried a crew of four.

CHUG-CHUGGED INTO THE AIR.

The ship presented a beautiful sight as she rose on a perfectly even keel, soaring like a giant bird, her propellers revolving rapidly and the sharp papper of the exhaust re-echoing from the Palace buildings in the vicinity.

When about 500 feet from the ground she made a complete circle, and then her nose was put into the wind, and she attempted to make headway. In this she was a complete failure, and from that moment she simply drifted. She rose higher still, but the current of air was apparently the same, and the drift continued. Once or twice she tacked about, going some distance in a southerly direction, but obviously getting farther into the east whilst engaged in the operation.

TWENTY-THREE MILES AN HOUR

It should be mentioned that within a few minutes of starting, and whilst her nose was still in the wind the airship appeared to be standing quite still, proving that she was developing a speed equal in a calm to 23 miles an hour.

By train, tram and cab a newspaperman pursued the airship to the point where she deemed settling down.

Two farm laborers, seeing the ship nearing the earth, ran after the trail rope and hung on to it. At that moment the keel touched the turf and she bounded about 50 feet in the air, throwing the men head over heels.

In the rebound the ship cleared a hedge which divides the field from a few acres of potatoes on the other side, and the anchor catching in the obstruction the ship pulled up and sank gracefully to the earth, which she touched without a tremor.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

Then came an exciting time. As the ship lay there, on a perfectly even keel, Mr. Gaudron and Mr. Lawson in a moment of forgetfulness joined Dr. Barton in the bow of the airship where the latter was busy receiving the congratulations of the garden party. This sudden shifting of the weight upset the equilibrium

rose in the air, the gas in the ball and the stern of the airship rapidly loonet rushing aft the more she inclined upward. In another three seconds she would have been standing on end, when the gas would, in all probability, have blown the end of the balloon off and sent 14,000 pounds of hull and machinery toppling over amongst the crowd.

RIPPED THE GAS BAG.

With a presence of mind deserving of great commendation, Mr. Harry Spencer, who remained in the stern, grasped the "ripping gear" with which the ship was fitted and tore

FINGER PRINT RECORDS

METHOD INTRODUCED INTO SCOTLAND YARD.

Two in Sixty-Four Million May be Alike — Where System Came From.

The use of finger-prints as a means of identification has been known for uncounted ages. The origin of the practice is lost amid the shadows of receding years. Finger-print science is of the wisdom of the Orient; it is one of the many lessons taught to us by Far Eastern nations; we have proved laggard scholars, says the London Daily Mail.

For several centuries the wily Chinaman has insisted that the lines of the holder's hand shall be impressed upon the Government passport; surreptitious transfer was thus rendered an impossibility. State documents in Japan bore as token of the Emperor's sanction the red-hued print of the royal thumb. Here was an efficient check to ambitious busy-bodies and treasonable statesmen who, in their Imperial master's name would fain have issued edict and decree.

India long enough ago found the value of the thumb-print as a check to impudent forgers and intriguing land-grabbers. Hindoos, when registering a transfer of land, resolutely declined to adopt the way of western illiterates—a cross scratched in ink; but insisted upon affixing to the deeds and documents concerned the indisputable and unchanging attestation of their thumb-prints.

FROM THE EAST.

We have been long in learning our lesson from these Wise Men of the East. It was not until 1828 that the European savants began to "discover" that there were definite and distinctive markings on the finger-prints, which arranged themselves into pronounced and unmistakable patterns; it was not until forty years afterwards that an eminent British scientist and jurist drew public attention to the practical infallibility of the finger-print as evidence of identification.

The scientist of 1828 was Dr. Purkyné, of Germany; the scientist of forty years later was our own Sir William Herschel. Struck by the utility of the ancient Hindoo custom, Sir William insisted that all parties concerned in the sale or purchase of land should affix their thumb-prints to the register and to the legal documents. Should a dispute arise, it was invariable settled—and satisfactorily settled—by a comparison of the prints. Forgery of transfers had been common in India; the adoption of the new system checkmated the criminal; the forgery of transfers ceased.

MISTAKES IMPOSSIBLE.

By the advice of Sir William, who published a book on the subject which, however, did not receive the widespread attention that it deserved—the system was extended. For the past eight years receipts for their pensions have been given in India by the finger-prints of the pensioners, civil and military alike. As one writer has well and wittily put it, "In this way impersonation is prevented, and pensioners no longer live for ever."

Prof. Francis Galton was the first to appreciate, and to announce, the value of finger-print evidence in detective work. He is a scientist of great eminence and untiring industry. He is a grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, and a cousin of the famous Charles Darwin, whose monumental works on "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man" are among our most treasured volumes of scientific study and research.

jail as though it were a palace. On the eve of his release from a Viennese prison Wilhelm Weiss, who had been held in durance for a brutal assault on a young woman, came unexpectedly into a considerable sum of money. Apparently fortune softened his nature, for he sent a proposal of marriage to the girl he had ill-treated, promising that he would amend his ways if she would become his wife. This offer was accepted, and by consent of the governor the ceremony took place within the jail, the bridegroom's incarceration being at his own request, prolonged for a couple of days to permit the gratification of his strange whim. A lavish repast was provided and duly discussed, after which Weiss was conducted to his cell, to be released the following morning.

Sentenced to be shot as a rebel by the Spanish authorities at Manila, Dr. Rizal proposed to Miss Tanfer, his fiance, that they should be married on the morning of the day fixed for his execution. The girl consented, and at daybreak the ceremony was performed. Scarcely was it concluded when the soldiers appeared to conduct the luckless husband to his death, which he met with the calm resignation of a hero. His wife subsequently joined the ranks of the insurgents, and, at the head of a company, fought valiantly against Spain.

AUTOMATIC MEALS.

Penny-in-the-Slot Room to Compete With Restaurant.

So great has been the success of automatic restaurants in European cities that the penny-in-the-slot refreshment room is to go into active competition with the ordinary restaurants in London.

A catering company is now arranging to open three automatic cafes in the fashionable shopping districts. When these are established the system will be extended rapidly to other quarters.

The diner in a penny-in-the-slot restaurant is confronted by a long row of machines in which the viands are temptingly displayed behind plate glass.

Three pennies dropped in the first slot will bring about a rattle of machinery and a steaming bowl of soup appears at the opening at the bottom of the machine.

A most complicated device will serve cuts from the joints with vegetables. Passing to another machine a chop could be obtained for 6d. An ice would come at 2d., and cafe noir with a cigarette would be supplied by the last machine in the row. This system, of course, does away with the tipping evil.

The only penny-in-the-slot refreshment room at present in London is the automatic buffet in Victoria Embankment Gardens, but the automatic restaurants have spread so rapidly in Berlin that the Minister of the Interior has been petitioned by the ordinary restaurant-keepers to check their penny-in-the-slot rivals.

Mamma—Of course you said, "Oh, this is so sudden!" when Tom finally proposed Daughter—No; I fully intended to, but I was so excited I forgot and exclaimed, "At last!"

Mr. T. Deceus—Your daughter, who has just left the room scarcely replied when I addressed her. Is she reserved? Mrs. Fondman—I think not, but I have an idea that she's retiring.

Giddens—"That young Robertson who got married the other day is a nice fellow." Peyton—"Don't know. Saw him treating his wife the other day as I wouldn't treat my dog." Giddens—"Is it possible And she so lovely! What was he doing to her?" Peyton (calmly)—"Kissing her. I wouldn't kiss my dog."

was the only thing handy. Accordin', it was only a matter of a minute, as you might say, before the third engineer and Jim Harper—he's second to me, y'know—joins in the ruction. The third engineer had a shovel, an' Jim he had a belayin' pin.

TOO KINDLY TREATED.

"At last we gets 'em separated, an' drives 'em forrad, where we locks 'em up till the cops comes. An there you are.

"They're treated altogether too nice for sailors, these beggars are. 'Cause why? If you hits a British sailorman in the course of business, as you might say, why it's all right. But if you hits one of these beggars what happens?

"He tells someone as tells someone else, an' presently when you've forgotten the whole thing, as you might say, some bloomin' Radical member of Parliament gets up in the House of Commons an' wants to know if there ain't no sense of British fair play 'left, an' if these here innocent strangers is to be treated like Aunt Sally at the Fair by a lot of blusterin' bullyin' bawds in the merchant marine as calls themselves officers."

WHERE MOSQUITOES GROW.

Hong Kong Rejoices in Man-eaters of a Tremendous Size.

Residents at the peak of Hong Kong appear to be suffering this year from a plague of mosquitoes and a few other unusual things in the natural history line. Centipedes of phenomenal size have been killed recently in several houses at the Peak. The early rains and fogs are believed to be responsible for the swarming of mosquitoes, and the presence of the centipedes in unusual numbers may be attributed to the same cause. These mosquito pests do not appear to be anything like this record, however.

"Talk about mosquitoes," said an American, "why, when we were in latitude 30 deg. and longitude 75 deg., a host of mosquitoes settled on our rigging, and when they left us, there wasn't a stitch of canvas left on the boat."

"Well," said his friend, "that's strange, because when I was sailing in latitude 29 deg. and longitude 74 deg., a swarm of mosquitoes settled on our rigging and every one of them had a pair of canvas breeches on. Same mosquitoes, no doubt."

A DESERT WITH MOSAIC FLOOR-ING.

The northern part of the Colorado desert is paved with the most wonderful pebbles in the world, in many parts so beautifully laid as to defy successful imitation by the most skilled worker in mosaic flooring. These pebbles are made of porphyry, agates, carnelian, quartz, crystals, garnets, chrysolite, and other such beautiful materials. They are packed together so that the surface composed of them is like a floor, and they look as if pressed into it with a roller.

As a rule, they are of nearly uniform size, and each one is polished brilliantly, as if oiled and rubbed. Most of them are perfect spheres, and the reflection from them of the sun's rays is gorgeous beyond description. Each convex gives back a ray of light, and the ground for miles seems as if literally paved with gems.

COTTAGE BUILT MEN.

A great many men are cottage-built. That is to say, they have but one story. And they are forever telling it.

THEY GET DIZZY.

The ascent up the ladder of fame has made many a man dizzy.

of great commendation, Mr. Harry Spencer, who remained in the stern, grasped the "ripping gear" with which the ship was fitted and tore the balloon open from end to end.

Once the rip started, the imprisoned gas did the rest, and with a noise comparable only to that of a dozen rockets being fired at once, what remained of 200,000 feet of pure hydrogen was liberated, and the vessel sank back to earth.

As the ship fell she crashed over on her side, starting the stern motor from its bearings, and smashing the starboard aft propeller off close to the boss.

As the hull lay across the furrows it was twisted and strained like a broken wicker basket, the wiring at places being either broken or flapping slackly in the wind, at others as tight as a piano string. The engines were the only parts that received no damage, and these will be removed at once and the ship left behind for fire-wood.

INVENTOR WAS PLEASED.

Dr. Barton, the inventor, afterwards said:—

"I am perfectly satisfied with the way the ship behaved. Personally I do not grieve at the loss, because I should never have sailed her again. One thing the voyage proved to me—the ship was too large and the rudder was too small. Directly we ascended I realized that the wind was too much for us, and although, as you may have noticed, we for a short time held our own, we thought it advisable to make for the open country. The greatest altitude we reached was 2,400 feet, here the carburetor of the bow engine froze up, and the motor was consequently put out of action. We had to work with one engine until we had descended into a warmer current of air.

"When we passed over the East London Water-works the reservoirs so cooled the gas in the balloon that we were within 300 feet of the water. Our trawl rope, as a matter of fact, was dragged through the reservoir, I was glad when we got over this and ascended again. I am more than pleased with the way in which she behaved all through, and

I think she more than complied with the War Office conditions, although, of course, that contract is "off." She carried a bigger crew than was stipulated, I proved that her aeroplanes would do all that was expected and keep her afloat without losing gas or ballast, her speed was nearly double that demanded, whilst her turning circle was 200 yards, but I could easily reduce that radius with a larger rudder, and I think I have demonstrated that I can come to ground anywhere I like, for I selected the field in which to descend. The subsequent accident had nothing to do with the descent."

WONDERS OF THE BIRD'S BEAK.

Tie a man's hands and arms tightly behind his back and tell him that he must find and prepare his food, build his home, and perform all the business of life in such a position, what a pitiable object he would present, yet this is not unlike what birds have to do. Almost every form of animal and vegetable life is used as food by one or another of the species; their most intricately-built homes and their methods of defence may be numbered by the score; the care of their delicate plumage would alone seem to necessitate many and varied instruments, yet all this is done by its bill, or beak. The beak of a parrot is a wonderful tool. Both its upper and lower mandibles are hinged to the bird's skull, thus giving great flexibility and freedom of movement. The long, pointed bill of the woodpecker serves its owner well for penetrating to the burrows of wood-loving insects. The study of birds' bills is an interesting hobby.

umental works on "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man" are among our most treasured volumes of scientific study and research.

"The chances against two people's finger-prints being alike," he declared, "are one in sixty-four millions." The odds are too enormous to realize; the figures too vast to appreciate. They mean that the system Prof. Galton has set forth is certain, indisputable, infallible.

ADOPTED IN LONDON.

The Home Office revised its method of identifying criminals. Here was something simpler and more certain than the Bertillon anthropometric methods. A new department was opened at the Registry of Habitual Criminals at Scotland Yard. The finger-prints of all prisoners convicted for certain classes of crime were to be taken before they quitted the respective jails and sent to Scotland Yard, where they would be examined, classified, indexed, and filed.

How has the system worked during the thirteen years of "trial"? Last year five thousand identifications were made by its instrumentality. The figures this year will probably be more than double. "In no single instance," said Inspector Collins, in giving evidence the other day, "was the result challenged. The finger-print system has robbed the alias of its utility; the man of many names and many crimes can no longer successfully plead hunger, desperation, and a first offence. His finger-prints betray him."

But, in addition, dangerous criminals have been traced and brought to justice by the voiceless witness of their finger-prints. The dishonest hand has grasped the window-sill, a tumbler, or, as in the case of the Deptford murders, a cash box; photography and Scotland Yard records have done the rest.

NOT FINAL EVIDENCE.

Finger-print evidence, however, is generally corroborative, not final. There is a popular prejudice against it, and British juries would hesitate to convict upon such evidence alone. Only once has it been the sole evidence brought against the prisoner to his condemnation. A "swell cracksmen" broke into a house in a London suburb. The windows had been newly painted, and the police found, clear and unmistakable, the outline of the burglar's fingers. The prints were photographed and the lines compared with those on the digits of a registered "habitual." The finger-prints satisfied the jury. The "cracksmen" is now at Portland, where he has seven years in which to bemoan the shrewdness of the Orient and the systematized researches of Prof. Galton.

THEORY OF CANCER.

Specialists Agree That White Corpuscles are Responsible.

"It fits in with modern theories as to the cause of cancer."

This summarizes the opinions expressed by specialists upon the theory that the white corpuscles or "soldiers," of the blood are responsible for the birth of the cancer cell.

The theory recently elaborated by Professor Metchnikoff, of Paris, that white blood corpuscles, by gradually exhausting the system, bring about the condition known as "old age," is held to substantiate the new cancer theory.

"I am greatly surprised at the theory," said one eminent authority, "for we always believed that the white corpuscles endeavored to prevent cancer from invading the tissue. Bearing in mind the life and functions of the corpuscle, however, it is more than possible that investigation may prove the corpuscle sometimes a rogue."



THE BEST SCHOOL SHOES.

If you want the best we have them. Our Cordovan School Shoes are made with solid leather soles and heels of nice soft pliable leather.

This is a Shoe we can Thoroughly Recommend.

Little Gents'	sizes 8 to 10,—	\$1.00
Girls'	sizes 11 to 2,—	\$1.25
Youths'	sizes 11 to 13,—	\$1.35
Boys'	sizes 1 to 5,—	\$1.75

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafoe, the manufacturer of the well known Dafoe's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafoe's Nonesuch.

—o—

Mr. Dafoe also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Four, and all kinds of feed.

—o—

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Lost

Lost on or about 6th of August, an umbrella with a gold band around the foot of the handle with a monogram carved on gold band with initials Wm. C. Anyone returning or giving knowledge of same will confer a great favor to the owner as it was doted to him by a deceased brother and greatly prized on that account.

WALTER CONALL.

Coal Oil, Fuel and Engine Gasoline.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The remains of the late Geo. Huffman, were brought to Napanee Saturday evening and interred in the Western vault Sunday.

This week Mr. Ed. Roy, of the Rock Drill Foundry, received three automobiles from the States. He intends making some slight improvements, and will keep one for his own use, and the other two will be for sale or to rent.

Plow Shears, Colters and Shoes, always in stock, at **GREY LION HARDWARE**.

F. Chinneck is to be congratulated on his winning in poultry at Toronto Exhibi-

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

During the next ten days when School Suits will be in great demand we are giving our patrons the

BEST POSSIBLE SCHOOL SUITS

for the least money. Our Suits are strongly made from wear resisting fabrics with an eye to everything a boy requires in a School Suit.

See Our \$2, \$3, \$4 to \$7 Suits.

Better School Suits were never built and guarantee every one of them to do all that's required of them.

J. L. BOYES,

Outfitter to Man and Boy.

WATCH THIS PAGE FOR BOND'S BIG ADV. NEXT WEEK

BONDS' GENERAL STORE ODESSA

Wanted.

General Servant, good wages to capable girl. Apply MRS. JARVIS, Newburgh Road.

A Treat.

A Lawn Social Bazaar and Dance, in aid of St. Paul's church, Sandhurst, will be held in Town Hall, Conway, Thursday, September 14th, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 35c, including Refreshments.

38-b

Convention.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society, of Napanee District, will be held (D. V.) on the 4th of October, at Switzerville Church. M. GIBSON,

89 b District Organizer.

NEWBURGH.

Once more the summer has gone and those of our village who have been away for their holidays are returning. A few strange faces in the village Monday, those of new pupils for the Newburgh High School foreshadowed the re-opening of the old academy. F. G. Millar, classical master of the staff arrived on Wednesday, and spent the week end at Sydenham. While new pupils are coming in, the graduates of the school are leaving. Some of those who failed this year are taking a course at the model, and will return to the school at Christmas. Those who will attend the Model school at Napanee, are Misses Elsie Moore, Mattie Welbanks, Fraser Paul, Roy Farley, Fred Mears.

The Newburgh contingent for the Toronto fair could not get a seat on the train when No. 2 pulled out of the station, Monday. In fact the crowd had to drop their grips on the car platform, and stand hanging on to their lunch baskets, over which they kept a careful watch. On a morning when such a crowd was expected the railway company might have furnished an extra coach. Those leaving for Toronto Monday were: J. B. Aylesworth, G. F. Hill and wife, Jerome Estes and Miss Estes, H. J. Wood and wife, Miss Gandier, M. W. Simpkins, Mrs. McKeinster, Miss McKeinster, Edgar McKeinster, Joseph Tait, Miss Lochead, Miss Edna Hinck and C. H. Finkle and wife.

The Newburgh pharmacy has again changed hands, Mr. Yeomans, Sutton West, being the new purchaser. Mr. Yeomans has been five years in Sutton and will no doubt be successful in his new quarters.

Miss Hinkle, Sanistota, U. S. A., is visiting her uncle, William Sutton.

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Plow Shears, Colters and Sneeze, always in stock, at GREY LION HARDWARE.

F. Chinneck is to be congratulated on his winning in poultry, at Toronto Exhibition last week, in close competition, 1st, and 2nd prizes on hens, and 1st and 2nd prizes on pullets.

Mrs. Stevens wishes to announce to her many friends that from now on she will have a full supply of home made Candies, Cakes and Pie, also Baked Beans every Friday, at her home Dundas street, opposite Dr. Leonard's.

Oil Heaters for Sept. Evenings, Gas Heaters for Dining Rooms, Fall Heating Specialties.

BOYLE & SON.

E. Loyst has a car Royal Household and Hunt's Best Diamond flour, all other grades, 100 tons Ont. Bran, 100 tons Ont. Shortts, White Shortts, all kinds of ground feed, coarse corn meal, fine for eating. Breakfast foods at cost. Windsor bbl. Salt, fine and coarse, in sacks, Rock salt, Coal oil, Pressed Hay, Paris Green. Highest price for eggs, cash or trade. Good 25 etc. Ten 20 ton car of corn and oat feed. One price to all.

E. LOYST.

Thursday night of last week a young man named Hill a deck hand on the steamer Niagara, was drowned near Glen Island. He was in the habit of swinging himself down from the deck through one of the lower windows, and it is supposed that while trying this he lost his balance and fell into the water.

The body of Nazareth Hill, drowned off the steamer Niagara, near Glen Island on Thursday night last, was recovered on Saturday forenoon by Messrs. Mouck and Norton of Picton, who had been grappling for the body in a row boat. When recovered the body lay about 50 feet from the Island. It was taken to Picton to the undertaking room of Buchanan & Porte where it was prepared for burial. The funeral took place on Sunday. His widow, who lives in Picton, has been ill for the past few weeks, is still so ill that her condition is regarded as very serious.

Gas Supplies

Latest and most improved Gas Lamps, brilliant light at a small cost. Mantles, Globes, Chimneys, Brass Brackets, and Pendulums.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Offices to Ladies

The visit of Prof. Dorenwend to Paisley House on Wednesday, Sept. 20th will afford the ladies of Napanee and surrounding country an opportunity of consulting him regarding their hair, its needs, and their requirements in all styles of Hair Goods. Prof. Dorenwend carries with him a large and varied assortment of his famous wigs, in Snatches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wavy Fronts and Wigs. The quality of these high grade natural hair perfections can not be produced from any hair goods dealer in America. Prof. Dorenwend has the distinction of being the largest manufacturer and the most noted specialist in these goods. Private appointments are at the convenience of all who will themselves of calling at the Hotel on the day of his visit.

McConkey's Chocolates

Fred L. Hooper, At the Medical Hall.

A Youth Murdered.

On Sunday morning Charles Babcock, formerly of Napanee, was shot and instantly killed in Watertown, N. Y. He was twenty years of age. Frank Fiori, aged twenty, an Italian, is accused of the deed. After the opera on Saturday night Babcock and a friend went to an Italian saloon on Arsenal street. The many persons there got quarrelling and betting. At midnight the saloon keeper turned off the lights. Babcock and Fiori went out still swearing words, and later clinched. Then a shot was heard and Babcock fell with a wound in the ear. He was dead when picked up. Fiori was run down after the struggle. He denied the charges, but later confessed. Death was found to have resulted from gunshot wounds, one of which was at the base of the brain and the other following the ribs of the left side. A cap which Fiori wore, a light grey checkered, was found near the scene of the murder. The clothes worn by Fiori are in possession of the police. Charles Babcock the murdered man, was of light build. He was 20 years of age, his birthday having been last Sunday. He was born on Lepper street, Watertown, and was a son of Wellsey and Eleanor Babcock. When quite small the boy came to Napanee, Canada, and was brought up in the home of his grandfather, Reuben Babcock. He lived here until he was about 14 years of age and then returned to Watertown, where he resided for a time and then came back to Canada. He went to Watertown four years ago and resided here almost continuously after that time. His father Wellsey Babcock, left for Alaska about ten years ago, and has not been heard from since that time. About four years ago his mother married Arthur Sartwell with whom she now lives at 62 Factory street.

QUALITY
IS THE FIRST
CONSIDERATION
WITH US
WHEN BUYING
GOODS

We protect our customers against shoddy.

We guarantee our prices to be the lowest that can be found for good goods.

A. E. LAZIER.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Ammunition

Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Eley's Grand Prix, Black and Smokeless Powder, Wads, Loading Tools, Etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chat H. Fletcher

er Kate Eccles, and had succeeded in getting over the railing on to the deck, and was making his way to the cabin when he tripped over a rope and fell into the hole of the vessel, striking the back of his head on the edge of a coal bucket. Help was quickly at hand but he died a few minutes after being brought on deck. He never regained consciousness. The night was extremely dark, and this no doubt, was the direct cause of the accident. The remains were brought to Napanee, Friday, and on Sunday were interred in the Western Cemetery. Mr. Stovel conducted the services at the house. Wreaths and flowers in profusion covered the coffin, and a large number of friends followed the remains to their last resting place. Much sympathy is felt for his widowed mother and family.

East End Barber Shop.

Is the place to get "Adonias Head Rub" for Dandruff; is cooling this hot weather. We keep a good line of choice cigars and Tobaccos. Give us a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Winter Nights Reading.

Just now, when our readers are considering the question of their reading for the fall and winter months, it seems opportune to call attention to The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer, the leading illustrated family newspaper of Canada. Each week it gives all the news in an easily accessible form, and includes a beautifully illustrated magazine section. Its able editorials have high literary quality, and summarize current public opinion. Its agricultural, commercial and home-makers' departments are carefully written, and supply valuable information for the farmer and his household. Its stories, leisure hour reading, and special topics for children and young people make it a welcome visitor to the family circle. Its page of selected western news appeals to all who are interested in growing west. In brief, the history of The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer, covering a period of over sixty years, together with its high character, interest and value to readers of all ages, make it one of the greatest and most popular family news papers published in Canada. The Weekly Globe with the Napanee Express \$1.50 per year.

Stoves and Ranges

Just arrived another car-load of Imperial Oxford Ranges, Steel Ranges, and Heating Stoves. Perfection of operation and economy of fuel are important factors. Both of these qualities are combined in these ranges.

MADOLE & WILSON



ONE OF THE
NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE
DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

and will no doubt be successful in his new quarters.

Miss Hinkle, Sanistota, U. S. A., is visiting her uncle, William Sutton.

Mrs. William Scott, Kingston, spent a few days at Walter Brisco's.

H. M. P. Deroche and wife, Napanee spent Monday with Mrs. S. Shorey.

Mrs. George, Kingston, and Mrs. Holmes, Collins Bay, were in the village last week.

Master George Stone met with a painful accident last week. While trying to walk the railing on the inside of the big bridge, he fell to the walk below, some six or eight feet, breaking his arm in two places.

Mrs. Robert Coulter and two children, Stirling, spent Thursday last at John Patterson's.

A very interesting game of ball was played here, on Thursday afternoon, between two picked teams, that captained by F. D. Moore, winning by 22 to 23. There being two men out when the winning run was scored.

Frederick Mears returned yesterday after an extended holiday in Toronto and other western points.

Miss Florence Husband was united in marriage to Chas. Millar, son of P. E. R. Millar, Switzerville, on Wednesday Morning of last week. The ceremony was performed at the manse here, by Rev. J. Gandier, only the near relatives of the contracting parties being present. Mr. and Mrs. Miller took the 10.23 train from Napanee for a honeymoon trip to Toronto.

P. D. Shorey and wife and children, returned on Saturday after visiting in Canifton and Trenton.

The young son of Lorne Fox was operated upon by Dr. Brennan last week, and the little one is doing as nicely as could be expected.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kellar died on Wednesday after an illness of two weeks. The funeral service was conducted at the house on Thursday by Rev. J. F. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. Kellar have the sympathy of their many friends in their sad bereavement.

Miss Williams, Camden East, spent Monday afternoon at Mrs. Beemann's.

Robert Bowmen has rented Dr. Lanigan's house.

Now that school has started would it not be a wise move to get the flag pole in order. There is no use in having a flag if you do not display it.

W. G. Bradshaw and wife left yesterday for a two months trip to the North-West. Master Vrooman and Miss Myrtle Bradshaw will stay with their grandfather in Yarker, during their parents absence.

Russell Conway spent a few days last week at Elton Yorke's, Peterboro.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church will hold its annual reception to the high school staff and pupils and to the congregation of the church on Monday evening.

George Welbanks, teacher, Gosport, spent Sunday at his home here.

Rumor has it that several of the townships around Newburgh will test public feeling on local option.

John Moore has secured a situation in the paper mills at Todmorden, near Toronto.

Archie Wilson spent last week with his uncle, R. B. Heather, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.

W. S. Herrington, K. C., Napanee, was in town on Monday.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP

A. WILLIS.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chat H. Fletcher

Japan.

JAS. WALTERS

Merchant Tailor.

CLOTHES MADE BY WALTERS

have ever
been good
clothesand it is this goodness which is swaying the tide
of business to this store,Coal Oil.
American and Canadian.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Rooms to Let.

Nice comfortable rooms, suitable for ladies. Apply to NELSON DEANS, corner of Robert and Thomas street.

Spices.

Try us for all kinds of pickle spices. The best we can buy is sold at,
GREY LION GROCERY.

Wanted.

Roomers or boarders. Apply to
MRS. SHIBLEY,
Centre st. Napanee.

Lennox County Fair.

The Fair this year promises to be bigger, better and more attractive than ever. On the first day good prizes will be offered for horse races and some interesting contests will take place. On the evening of the first day the palace will be illuminated, and the baby show and band concert will be held. Following are the prizes for the baby show: For best baby girl under one year—1st prize \$4, 2nd \$3, and 3rd \$2; for best baby boy under one year—1st prize \$4, 2nd \$3, and 3rd \$2. An elevated platform will be erected to give visitors a better opportunity to see the judging of the babies. On the second day all the various exhibits, both indoors and outdoor will be in place, and the entry list in all classes will be large. Horse racing and judging of fancy horses will take place on the track all afternoon of the second day. Some special attractions are also being arranged for by the secretary. Special prizes will be given visitors to Napanee on Wednesday, by the Bay of Quinte Railway.

DEACONESS' REPORT.

Annual report of Miss C. E. Cartwright, Deaconess, for the year ending August 21st 1905.

No. of Canvassing Calls.....	127
No. of Missionary and Parish Calls..	921
No. of Calls upon the Sick.....	107
No. of Business Calls.....	248
No. of Calls received at the Home....	67

Total number of Call.....	1470
No. of Papers and tracts distributed..	629
No. of Magazines and books	7
No. of Bibles.....	2
No. of new garments	17
No. of half-worn garments	589
No. of articles of bedding.....	13
No. families supplied with food.....	26
No. of Jars of fruit distributed.....	15
No. of Delicacies for sick distributed.....	1
No. of glasses of jelly distributed....	7
No. of Bouquets of flowers	35
No. of families supplied with fuel.....	6
No. of persons for whom work provided	7

Just to Show You

how superior our Spices and Vinegars are, we will give you a sample of our Real Cider Vinegar and Chemically Pure Pickling Vinegar at

Wallaces' Red Cross Drug Store.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Sir Frederick Borden announces that it is intended to have a chain of military depots—not fortresses—across the continent.

Five hundred people were wounded in riots at Tokio.

A depot of arms and infernal machines was discovered in an Armenian church, at Athens, Greece.

It is said that under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty Great Britain will evacuate Wei Hui Wei.

Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, who surrendered his squadron to the Japanese, has been dismissed from the Russian navy.

Dr. Clarke, of Rockwood Asylum has been selected as Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum.

The Farmers' Association recommended the circulation of petitions asking that the sessional-indemnity-increase act be rescinded.

Mr. C. W. Cross of Edmonton was sworn in as Attorney-General of Alberta.

Alexander Emmerson, a colored man, died at Hammond's Plains, N. S. aged 112 years.

Attempts to float the Allan liner Victorian have been deferred until wind and tide are more favorable.

Mr. William Jones, Pere Marquette car inspector, was killed at St. Thomas by falling off a yard engine.

Mr. John Burns, M. P. the English Labor leader, has arrived at Montreal. He will study labor conditions in Canada.

Mary Miller, an English domestic, committed suicide in the Assiniboine River at Winnipeg, being desperate from the pain of neuralgia.

Mr. W. B. Wood, ex-M. P. P., Registrar of Deeds for Brant county, has resigned, claiming he can make twice as much money in business.

Lieut-Governor Bulyea has called upon Mr. A. C. Rutherford, President of the Liberal Association, to form the first Government of the province of Alberta.

Hon. S. N. Parent has sent in his resignation as a member of the Legislative Assembly and Mayor of Quebec.

P. R. Nichol, a harvest hand, said to belong to Toronto, dropped dead while working on a farm near Binscarth, Man.

Mr. Walter Scott has been called on by Lieutenant-Governor Forget to form a Provincial Government in Saskatchewan.

As the result of the development of two new Provinces in the Northwest the mounted police force will be gradually reduced.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr. Stewart Culbert of Ottawa was attacked by rats while asleep and badly bitten in the face.

The will of the late Major J. M. Walsh, of Brockville disposes of an estate of about \$150,000. The widow and daughter are the principal heirs.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada for August aggregated \$11,435,600.

Mr. Goldwin Smith says that Imperialism has resulted in a demand in Canada for increased protection.

The Montreal Daily Herald, which is ninety-seven years old, has moved into a spacious new home, beautifully situated on Victoria square, and to signalize the event has issued a fine edition of ninety pages, descriptive and illustrative of the progress of the Dominion and of Montreal. To remark that this tremendous paper is sold for one cent, is to call attention to the fact that Canadian newspapers, in general, give far more reading matter to their subscribers than is justified by the revenue they receive from their readers. The Herald's edition does more than record the progress

A SURPASSING DISPLAY

Of New and Beautiful Dress Fabrics, of Wool and Silk.

The new Dress Goods for fall are in, and the showing is very complete. Almost every fabric dedicated to the goodness of fashion can be seen here.

The Dry Goods Economist, New York, says (and it is the authority on Dry Goods) in its issue of Aug. 26th, "That for fall, the leading materials are Broadcloths, Panama Weaves, Serges, Mohairs and Henriettas." There is also a feeling that Plaids, will show considerable activity.

The Economist also states that there is a desire to bring out freak shades of purple and blues, but these colors are not looked upon to gain any prominence, speaking from the standpoint of general popularity, the correct colors are:

Greens, Browns, Greys, Navy Blues, Modes, and as is always the case a lot of Black.

Our stock for fall comprises all these qualities and colors, just what New York says is correct.

We never had the pleasure of showing a better stock in point of quality, variety, durability and value. You will not be doing yourself justice if you do not at least look over our stock before deciding on the Dress Material, which will have so much to do with your appearance this coming season.

Mr. Treleaven who is in charge of this department will be glad to show you the new things and the price.

... SILKS ...

A large shipment of Chiffon Taffetta and Japan Taffetta just received at 50 and 75c per yard. All colors.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS.

New Skirts, New Mantles, New Wrappers, New Lustre and Silk Waists, New Raincoats, New Golf Jackets and New Millinery in abundance.

Sole Agent in Napanee for Puritan Underwear for Ladies and Children.

Assortments are Complete in Color Quality and Price.

This Store is the Place to Select Your New Fall Attire.

E. ARMITAGE

Successor to the Hardy Dry Goods Co.

No. of persons for whom work procured
Amount of Emergency Money spent \$18.85
No. of times teaching in Sunday school 36
No. of " " Kitchen Garden 7
No. of " " Sewing School 33
No. of Mothers Meetings..... 26
No. of Children's Temperance meetings 20
No. of special meetings attended..... 181
No. of meetings led..... 15
No. of hours spent in nursing..... 45
No. of hours spent in sewing..... 12
No. of letters written..... 13
No. of hours spent in home work..... 77

Rummage Sale.

The local Women's Christian Temperance Union are planning to hold a Rummage Sale the first week in November. This early notice is given in order that housekeepers may lay aside any half worn garments or second hand furniture they would like to contribute. A committee of Management has been appointed and will shortly canvass the town for donations.

Lanterns for street and stable lights, lamps for home use, largest variety and lowest prices, also lamp chimneys, burners wicks, etc. BOYLE & SON.

Make Your Guess.

A beautiful young lady and her once beautiful mother were walking down the street together when they met two gentlemen whom the mother knew.

"How much your daughter resembles you!" exclaimed one.

"How closely you resemble your daughter!" exclaimed the other.

Now, which of these two gentlemen do you think was invited home to tea?

A Mother's Answer.

When Earl Ferrars had been convicted of murder great efforts were made to obtain a pardon on the ground that he was insane. His mother being appealed to and requested to write a strong letter on the subject, answered, "Well, but if I do, how am I to marry off my daughter?"

At Her Best.

"This picture of your wife is angelic. Does it look like her?"

"Well—er—it looked like her when she was posing for the photograph, yes."

Good Little Boys.

Mother—I'm glad you're playing with good little boys now. Tommy—Yes'm. They ain't like the other kind. I kin lick any one o' dese kids if I wanter.

Baskets for Lunch, Baskets for Market, Baskets for Roots, Baskets for Clothes, Baskets for Apples.

BOYLE & SON.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t.f.

VOTERS' LIST, 1905.

Municipality of the United Township of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act" the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that said List was first posted up at my Office at Denbigh on the 31st day of August, 1905, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk of said Municipality.

Dated at Denbigh this 31st day of August, 1905.

of the Dominion. It emphasizes the great strides The Herald itself is making in popular favor.

Mr. Thomas Dawson, Sheriff of Frontenac for eight years, has been requested by the Whitney Government to send in his resignation. The reason given for this request is the allegation that he has been mixed up in political affairs. Sheriff Dawson has declined to comply with the request made of him, and demands an investigation into the charges of partisanship. Mr. Dawson is a Roman Catholic. He denies having had anything to do with politics since his appointment, beyond doing the duties of returning officer in several Frontenac elections. Dr. J. W. Edwards is the man who covets the Sheriff's position; in fact he has been recommended for it by the Frontenac Conservative Association.

More Light!

Less Smoke!

Many people have been desirous of procuring a superior quality of Coal Oil. We are pleased to be in a position to furnish our customers with Pratt's Astral, the highest grade of Coal Oil made in America. Clear as crystal. Try one gallon. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

ALL

Men's Women's —and— Children's Tan & Chocolate Shoes BELOW COST.

FRED CURRY.

Proprietor.

J. C. HAWLEY, Manager.

SCHOOL BOOKS, EXERCISE BOOKS, PENCILS, PENS,

and a Full Line of School Supplies at

PAUL'S.

Be sure and call at PAUL'S
for your

School Supplies

Eat, Drink and be Merry

SAYS THE
EPICUREUM

Most people however
in this age of fast living
and its accumulating
train of stomach
troubles EAT DRINK
AND ARE MISERABLE

The proper way to fol-
low the advice of the
epicure is to eat and
drink at
Stacey's Lunch Counter.

If that don't make you merry nothing will.

VOTERS' LIST 1905.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections eight and nine of "The Voters' List Act," the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office, on the 24th day of August 1905, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any commissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

ABRAM WINTERS,
Clerk of the said Municipality.
Dated this 24th day of August, 1905.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at Town Hall, Bath, on the 11th day of September, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock, in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Bath for 1905. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

MAX ROBINSON,
Clerk of the said Municipality.
Dated the 23rd day of August 1905.

Local Agent wanted

At once for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries" for the Town of Napanee and surrounding country, which will be reserved for the right man.

START NOW at the best selling season and handle our NEW SPECIALTIES on Liberal Terms.

Write for particulars, and send 25c for our Handsome Aluminum Pocket Microscope (little gem) useful to Farmers in examining Seeds and Grains. Orchardists in examining trees for insects. Gardeners in examining Plants for insects. Teachers and Scholars in studying Botany and everybody in a hundred different ways.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fontbill Nurseries, (Over 800 acres)
32-3-m Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE, PLYMOUTH COAL !

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,
Office, West Side Market Square